



University of Calcutta

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF
UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS



AUGUST, 1936



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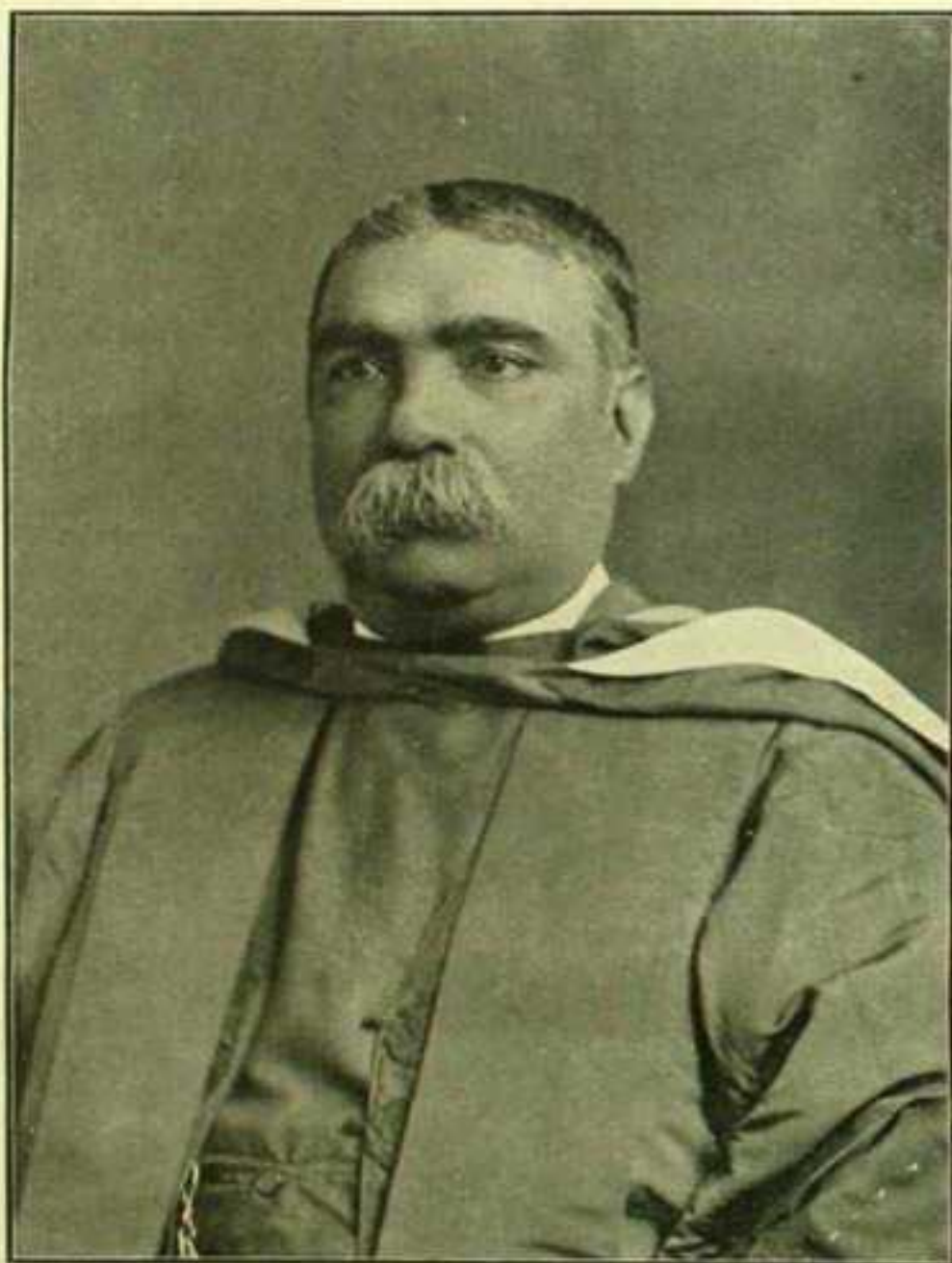


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SIR ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE



CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS

I. INDIAN CULTURE

A History of Indian Literature, by M. Winternitz, Ph.D.,
Professor of Indology and Ethnology at the German
University of Prague, translated into English from the
Original German by Mrs. S. Ketkar and revised by the
Author. *The only Authorised Translation into English.*

This monumental work of Prof. Winternitz is too well-known
to need any introduction to the public. In order to make it
accessible to those interested in Indian Literature but not well-
versed in German, the Calcutta University has undertaken the
publication of an English version. The whole work will occupy
several volumes.

Vol. I. Introduction, the Veda, the National Epics, the
Puranas and the Tantras. Demy 8vo pp. 653. 1927.
Rs. 10-8.

Vol. II. Buddhist Literature and Jaina Literature. Demy
8vo pp. 673. 1934. Rs. 12.

Vol. III. *In the Press.*

Some Problems of Indian Literature, by the same author.
Royal 8vo pp. 130. 1925. Rs. 2-8.

Contents:—The Age of the Veda—Ascetic Literature in
Ancient India—Ancient Indian Ballad Poetry—Indian Literature
and World-Literature—Kautiliya Arthasastra—Bhasa.

Sino-Indica, by Prabodhchandra Bagchi, M.A., D.Lit.

Dr. Bagchi has undertaken a series of publications called
Sino-Indica. Study of Chinese documents relating to India will
be published in this series from time to time. As the researches



were begun in France, the first two volumes had to be written in French. The forthcoming volumes of the series will be, however, written in English. Only the second part of the "*Le Canon Bouddhique en Chine*" will be written in French.

Vol. I (*Le Canon Bouddhique en Chine*), Part I. (In French). Royal 8vo pp. 436 + lii. 1927. Rs. 15.

It is the first systematic work which deals with the history of translations of Buddhist texts into Chinese and their translators. The work contains the biographies of all Indian, Iranian, Sogdian and other monks who went to China in the early centuries of the Christian era. A history of their activities, as preserved in the Chinese documents, is given. The first part covers a period of six hundred years, first century A.D. to sixth century (589) A.D. The second part which is now ready for the Press will take the history down to the thirteenth century A.D. The third part will contain a comprehensive index of all Chinese and Sanskrit titles.

Vol. II (*Deux Lexiques Sanskrit-Chinois*), Part I. Double Crown 8vo pp. 336. 1929. Rs. 15.

It is a critical edition of two ancient Sanskrit-Chinese lexicons of the sixth and seventh centuries A.D., compiled by a Ser-Indian monk, Li-Yen, and a Chinese monk, the famous Yi-tsing.

Le Canon Bouddhique en Chine, Tome I.—"The author has brought together, everything he could, on the biographical notices of the translators and gives a register of their works. The large number of references to the literature that might come in question is to be specially congratulated . . . This assiduous work will have the recognition everywhere which it deserves, and it is hoped that the second volume may follow the first as early as possible." (Translated from German.—*Orientalistische Literaturzeitung*, 1929, 2.)

"His important work does honour to him and his teachers. . . a fresh proof of the eminent talents of the Bengali race." (From French—*Revue Bibliographique*, 1928, October, Bruxelles.)

"An important contribution . . . These are some of the important informations from this historical study with which it is full." (From French—*Revue des Sciences Philosophiques*.)

"Work of great value that makes an important contribution to the history of Chinese Buddhism." (From French—*Chronique d'Histoire des Religions*.)

"He has been able to bring out this first volume of a *magnum opus* which vindicates once more the importance of Buddhism in the history of India and testifies to the sound preparation of the author. . . This is a schematical history of the spread of Buddhism and with it, of Indian culture into China . . . One of the best achievements of Buddhistic scholarship, the first contribution of young India to the systematic and comparative study of Buddhism."—Prof. G. Tucci (*Indian Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 2.)



The Evolution of Indian Polity, by R. Shama Sastri, B.A., Ph.D., M.R.A.S., Curator, Government Oriental Library, Mysore. Demy 8vo pp. 192. 1920. (*Slightly damaged.*) Reduced price Rs. 4-8.

Contains a connected history of the growth and development of political institutions in India, compiled mainly from the Hindu Sastras. The author being the famous discoverer and translator of the *Kautiliya Arthashastra*, it may be no exaggeration to call him one of the authorities on Indian Polity.

Contents:—I. Tribal State of Society. II. Elective Monarchy. III. The Origin of the Kshatriyas. IV. The People's Assembly. V. The Duties and Prerogatives of the Kings and Priests. VI. The Effect of Jainism and Buddhism on the Political Condition of India. VII. The Empire-building policy of the Politicians of the Kautilya Period. VIII. Espionage. IX. Theocratic Despotism. X. The Condition of the People—Intellectual, Spiritual and Economical.

".....The titles of the lectures will indicate the wealth of information contained in them.....Some of the facts mentioned by Mr. Sastri will be an eye-opener to most people, who are fond of imagining that Indians have always been 'vain dreamers of an empty day,' occupying themselves with things of the Great Beyond, supremely contemptuous of mundane affairs, regarding them as *Maya*, illusion.....All desirous of knowing the conditions of life in Ancient India should read carefully this fascinating volume, which is one more evidence of the splendid work that the Post-Graduate teachers of the Calcutta University are doing."—*Hindustan Review*, July, 1923.

Social Organisation in North-East India in Buddha's Time, by Richard Fick (translated by Sisirkumar Maitra, M.A., Ph.D.). Demy 8vo pp. 390. 1920. Rs. 7-8.

"Dr. Fick's *Die Soziale Gliederung im Nordöstlichen Indien Zu Buddhas Zeit* has, for many years, been of invaluable assistance to all interested in the social and administrative history of Buddhist India. But those ignorant of German were unable to make use of that book and their warm gratitude will be extended to Dr. Maitra for his eminently readable translation. The book is too well-known to need any review; suffice it to say that the translation is worthy of the book. Now that this scholarly work is made available in English, it should find a larger circulation."—*Hindustan Review*, July, 1923.

Contents.

Chapter I—*Introduction*—The Brahmanical Caste-Theory.

Chapter II—*General View of the Castes*—The Brahmanical Caste-Theory in the Pali canon—Theoretical discussions about the worthlessness of the caste—The Essential characteristics of castes.

Chapter III—*The Homeless Ascetics*—Translation to the homeless condition a universal characteristic of Eastern Culture—Causes of Asceticism.

Chapter IV—*The Ruling Class*—The Kshatriyas—Superiority of the Kshatriyas over the Brahmanas.

Chapter V—*The Head of the State*—The chief representative of the Kshatriyas is the King—General View—The Duties of the King—Limits of Royal Power.

Chapter VI—*The King's Officers*—General View of Ministers.

Chapter VII—*The House Priest of the King*—Historical Evolution of the post of *Purohita*—His share in Administration.

Chapter VIII—*The Brahmanas*—General View of the Brahmanas according to the Jatakas—The Four *Asramas*—Duties and Privileges of the Brahmanas.

Chapter IX—*The Leading Middle Class Families*—The Position of the *Gahapati*—the *Setthi*.

Chapter X—*The Guilds of Tradesmen and Artisans*—Stage of Economical Evolution in the Jatakas—Organisation of the Artisan Class.

Chapter XI—*Casteless Professions*.

Chapter XII—*The Despised Caste*.

Sources of Law and Society in Ancient India (*Thesis for the Degree of Doctor of Law*), by Nareschandra Sen, M.A., D.L. Demy 8vo pp. 109. 1914. Re. 1-8.

In this book the author traces the sources of Ancient Indian Law with reference to the environments in society and deals with matters regarding legal conceptions historically, initiating a somewhat new method, mainly following the one indicated by Ihering with reference to Roman Law in the study of problems of Hindu Law.

Pre-Historic India, by Panchanan Mitra, M.A., Ph.D. Second Edition, *Revised and Enlarged*. Demy 8vo pp. 542 (with 53 plates). 1927. Rs. 7.

(For details see page 20.)

**Some Contributions of South India to Indian Culture***(Readership Lectures in the Calcutta University, 1919),*

by S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Indian History and Archæology in the University of Madras. Demy 8vo pp. 468. 1923. Rs. 6.

In the course of these lectures the author is making an effort to evaluate the influence of South India upon the main currents of Hindu Culture generally. He considers the main problem in its varied aspects. The first important topic is the connection between the Aryan north and the Dravidian south, that main point for consideration is the religious contact and the position of the Brahman in South India. The Buddhist influence in this part of the country is found to be comparatively small, and the Brahmanism that is found established in the land is found to be pre-Buddhistic in point of character. From this, under the influence of the new venue, Brahmanism itself undergoes a change towards the religion of devotion to a personal God intervening in the affairs of people. Following this in a natural line comes the worship of a personal deity in various forms, together with all the paraphernalia of that worship leading ultimately to that point of religion that holds the field named somewhat vaguely as Hinduism. The literary influence is considered in a chapter devoted to the study of the peculiar Tamil classic—the Kural. Then follows a number of Chapters bearing on the history of the Pallavas which, from the cultural point of view, is essentially the period of reconciliation of the two cultures—Aryan and Dravidian. Saivism and Vaishnavism are the two offshoots which, beginning perhaps in the moderate systems, developed schools of thought more rigorous and leading ultimately to the extreme forms of the two sects.

The other topics considered are the administrative evolution of South India exhibiting features characteristic of the region and nautical enterprise and expansion of Indian culture beyond the seas. These important topics are dealt with in a way to admit of easy elaboration.

"They are one of the first fruits of the policy of Calcutta University to create a department of Indian Studies—linguistics, archæology, anthropology and history. Dr. Aiyangar writes with a practised hand and with the discernment of an experienced seeker after historical truth; and his lectures form a contribution of some considerable value to the growing amount of literature on Indian Anthropological Studies. Beginning with the coming of the Aryans which means the Brahmans, to South India, the author proceeds to describe, mainly historically, the main currents of culture.....The author proceeds to analyse the influences exerted on and by South India when orthodox Hinduism was tainted by alien influences.....From religion Dr. Aiyangar passes on to commerce, and devotes a considerable portion of this work to showing how South India is responsible for the spread of Hindu culture to the Eastern islands and even so far as China.....The author finally traces the type of administration which grew up in South India and which, as he points out, has left traces to the present day. The whole work

is full of interest to the enquirer into the early stages of Indian culture; it will be of much value to the scholar, and not without utility to the administrator."—*Times of India, Bombay, Nov. 14, 1923.*

Extract from Indian Antiquary, Vol. LIII, for January-February, 1924 :—

"*Sir Richard Temple writes :—*.....They (the Lectures) are so full of valuable suggestions that it is worthwhile to consider here the results of the study of a ripe scholar in matters South Indian.....To myself, the book is a fascinating one and it cannot but be of the greatest value to the students, for whom the lectures were intended."....."

Prof. Hultsch of Halle, for very near 20 years Epigraphist to the Government here, in a letter, dated 22nd August, 1923, writes :—"I have again to thank you for a fresh volume from your pen which I have added to the other works of reference. Your Contributions of South India to Indian Culture which will have shown Bengal scholars what a wealth of information has been and can still be gathered in the far-off Tamil country and how many interesting problems are offered by Tamil literature and historical documents. Your books have done much to arrange and combine stray and fragmentary facts and to make a cosmos of the chaos which southern history and literature used to be not very long ago—chiefly owing to the absence of any chronology."

Sir Richard C. Temple, Editor and Proprietor of the Indian Antiquary in a letter, dated the 2nd September, 1923, writes :—"I am much impressed with your Contributions of South India to Culture and I am making a precis of it."

Indian Cultural Influence in Cambodia, by B. R. Chatterji, D.Litt. (Punjab), Ph.D. (London). Demy 8vo pp. 303. 1928. Rs. 6.

"Within this thesis there are probably assembled all the facts at present discoverable concerning Indian influence in Cambodia.....Mr. Chatterji seems to have studied all the available inscriptions (of Cambodia) and he has tracked down an immense number of relevant passages in early Indian, Chinese and Arab literature.....As a scholar writing for scholars Mr. Chatterji seems to have done his work well....."—*Times Literary Supplement, 6th September, 1928.*

"I have read this book with the greatest interest.....A valuable and scholarly piece of work."—*Sir E. Denison Ross.*

"Dr. Chatterji is the first to point out that from the 8th century A.D. onwards Pāla Bengal played a more important rôle than South India in Greater India."—*Modern Review, May, 1928.*

"A very able and scholarly piece of work."—*Prof. Dodwell.*

"His book is a very clear and exact resumé of what we know about the political, religious and artistic history of Cambodia up to 1927—the year in which the book was written." (Translated from French) *Bulletin d'École Française d'Extrême Orient, 1931.*

Pre-Aryan and Pre-Dravidian in India, by Sylvain Lévi, Jean Przyluski and Jules Bloch. Translated into

Indian Cultural Influence in Cambodia



The Bayon (a Çiva Temple)



English, by Prabodhchandra Bagchi, M.A., D.Lit.
Demy 8vo. pp. 216. 1929. Rs. 2-8.

"A most valuable book."—*Sir G. A. Grierson.*

"It is a most valuable book, and I am very glad to possess a copy. Indeed for some weeks I had been trying to find a copy of it in this country but had failed, so its arrival has been doubly welcome.....It is most convenient to have the important essays of Levi, Przyluski, and Bloch in one volume and their value being enhanced by the additional notes of Prof. S. K. Chatterji and Dr. Bagchi himself."—*Sir George A. Grierson.*

"Dr. Bagchi has performed a useful service in translating the important articles.....The subject which is introduced is bound to bulk more largely in the linguistic and historical investigations.....the work has been well done both in its quality and in its get-up."—*A. C. Woolner.*

"Prof. Bagchi has not only translated these articles that, collected as they are in a handy volume, will be of greater use to everybody, but has also added a valuable introduction. In this introduction he has given a resumé of the new branch of research, and has gathered with Prof. S. K. Chatterji new and convincing facts."—*Prof. G. Tucci.*

Indian Ideals in Education, Philosophy and Religion and Art (*Kamala Lectures*), by Annie Besant, D.L., with a Foreword by the Hon'ble Sir Ewart Greaves, Kt., Demy 8vo pp. 135. 1925. Re. 1-8.

The lectures were delivered in the Calcutta University by Dr. Annie Besant under the auspices of the Kamala Lectureship established in memory of his beloved daughter by the late Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I.

Philosophical Discipline (*Kamala Lectures*), by Mahamahopadhyay Ganganath Jha, M.A., D.Litt. Demy 8vo pp. 179. 1928. Re. 1-8.

Contents: Chapter I—*Discipline in Indian Systems*—(i) General—(ii) Vedanta—(iii) Purva-Mimamsa and other 'Hindu' Systems—(iv) Buddhism and Jainism—(v) Upanisads: Synthesis of Indian Philosophy.

Chapter II—*Discipline in other Oriental Systems*—(i) Zoroastrianism—(ii) Mithraism—(iii) Taoism—(iv) Confucianism—(v) Egyptian Religion—(vi) Babylonian and Assyrian Religion—(vii) Judaism—(viii) Christianity—(ix) Islam.

Chapter III.—*Discipline in Western Philosophy*—Greece and Rome—Modern Philosophy—Conclusion.



Evolution of Hindu Moral Ideals (*Kamala Lectures*), by Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D. Demy 8vo pp. 224 + xix. 1935. Rs. 2-8.

The thesis of the author is the evolutionary character of the moral ideals of Hindus as embodied and reflected in their sacred laws, customs, social life and conduct. He shows that the moral rules and ideals which have obtained among them have not been immutable and stationary, but have changed and are bound to change, in the course of time in accordance with their social and economic environments. The need of such adaptation is stressed as an essential condition of life in the modern world. The author examines the defects and merits of Hinduism and the value of the contribution of Hindu thought to moral culture. He discusses the question of moral progress, the effect of the impact of western ideas and culture upon Hindu ideals, the drift of modern forces and tendencies and their bearing upon the future outlook of Hindu society. The subject is treated throughout in the light of comparative thought and in a spirit of detachment. The author enforces his points by numerous references to parallel conceptions and practices in western countries.

The History of Pre-Buddhist Indian Philosophy, by B. M. Barua, M.A. (Cal.), D.Lit. (London). Royal 8vo pp. 468. 1921. Rs. 10-8.

The book gives a clear exposition of the origin and growth of Indian Philosophy from the Vedas to the Buddha, and seeks to evolve order out of chaos—to systematise the teachings of the various pre-Buddhist sages and seers, scattered in Vedic literature (Vedas, Brahmanas, Upanishads) and in the works of the Jainas, the Ajivikas and the Buddhists.

Prof. Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, M.A.—"The only book of its kind. No student of the Philosophy of Upanishads can afford to neglect it. The book shows accurate scholarship and deep insight on every page."

Bharatiya Madhya Yuge Sadhanar Dhara (*Adhar Mukherjee Lectures for 1929, in Bengali*), by Kshitimohan Sen, Sastri, M.A., Professor of Indian Religion and Mysticism, Visvabharati, Santiniketan, with a Foreword by Rabindranath Tagore. Demy 8vo pp. xvi + 135. Re. 1-8.

In this work the author has given for the first time an outline of the religious history of India during the Mussalman rule. He has criticised here the popular theory that India was

acquired by Mahomedan invaders *merely* by means of the sword and has properly appreciated the part of the Moslem saints, orthodox as well as heterodox, in conquering India for Islam. This unique work is based principally on materials collected by the author from hundreds of religious shrines (including many obscure ones) visited by him during the last thirty years. Another feature of the work is that it reveals the natural love of spiritual matters on the part of common people of India. Those who like to have a proper idea of India, of the Indian people and their remarkably varied culture will have to read the book.

"Pandit Kshitimohan Sen's *Madhya Yuge Sadhanar Dhara* is just what could be expected from this magnificent scholar; unparalleled riches of information compressed in the shortest space."—*Prof. Sykesin Leri*.

Viswa Vidyalayer Rup (*in Bengali*)—Inaugural address delivered at the Calcutta University, by Rabindranath Tagore. Demy 8vo pp. 30. 1933. As. 8.

Sikshar Bikiran (*in Bengali*), by Rabindranath Tagore. Demy 8vo pp. 23. 1933. As. 8.

Manusher Dharma (*in Bengali*), *Kamala Lectures*, delivered in the University in 1933, by Rabindranath Tagore. Demy 8vo pp. 119 + ix. 1933. Re. 1-8.

Sakti or Divine Power, by Sudhendukumar Das, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.). Demy 8vo pp. 310. 1934. Rs. 3.

An attempt has been made to trace the origin of the idea of Sakti as Divine Power from Gnan or the 'Mother-goddesses' of the Vedas and show how it developed through the speculations of the Brahmanas and the Upanishads and finally culminated into the Svetasvatara conception of full-bodied philosophical principle of 'Supreme Divine Sakti' belonging to God himself, hidden in his own qualities. It is an historical study based on original Sanskrit texts. It contains for the first time a thorough discussion on the philosophy of the Kashmere Trika School and that of the Lingayat School of Southern India from the texts both published and unpublished.

Sri Aurobindo and the Future of Mankind, by Adharchandra Das, M.A. D/Crown 16mo pp. 143. 1934. Re. 1.

The author has interwoven into a connected statement the contents of a number of articles contributed by Sri Aurobindo



Ghosh, on the true meaning of Vedanta Philosophy and has presented his book in a very interesting and attractive manner.

"Mr. Adharchandra Das in the Four Chapters of his book gives us a sound and clear account of Aurobindo's main views, and points out incidentally that they are based on the central principles of Indian culture. We are all grateful to him for bringing together in a brief and accessible form the main teachings of Aurobindo Ghosh."—*Foreword*, Sir S. Radhakrishnan.

"The book is well-written and though quite small in size, gives a remarkably clear and comprehensive account of Mr. Ghosh's views."—*Hindu*.

"Mr. Das has made a close study of Aurobindo's writings and has published a remarkable book."—*Advance*.

"This little book deserves a careful reading inasmuch as it proposes to appreciate and criticize Sri Aurobindo's philosophy, which so far as we are aware, has not yet been attempted by any."—*Prabuddha Bharata or Awakened India*.

Ancient Indian Numismatics (*Carmichael Lectures*, 1921),
by Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A., Ph.D., F.A.S.B.,
Carmichael Professor of Ancient Indian History and Cul-
ture, Calcutta University. Demy 8vo pp. 241. Rs. 4-14.

The book contains a course of lectures on Numismatics, a part of Archaeology, delivered by the Professor in 1921. The subjects of the lectures are as follows:

- I. Importance of the Study of Numismatics.
- II. Antiquity of Coinage in India.
- III. Karshapana: its Nature and Antiquity.
- IV. Science of Coinage in Ancient India.
- V. History of Coinage in Ancient India.

II. ANCIENT INDIAN TEXTS

Rigveda Hymns (with the commentary of Sayana). Demy
8vo pp. 136. Rs. 2-13.

Manu Smriti, by Mahamahopadhyaya Ganganath Jha, M.A.,
D.Litt., Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University.

The work is an English translation of the commentary of Medhatithi on the Institutes of Manu. The two editions that had already been published, viz., one by V. N. Mandlik and the other by G. R. Gharpure, being considered avowedly defective on account of a hopeless muddling of the text, Dr. Jha



collected manuscripts from various places; and, with the help of these manuscripts, made out an intelligible text, and then proceeded with the work of translation.

Vol. I, Part I—Comprising Discourse I and 28 verses of Discourse II. Royal 8vo pp. 266. 1920. Rs. 6.

Vol. I, Part II—Comprising verses XXIX to end of Discourse II. Royal 8vo pp. 290. 1921. Rs. 6.

Vol. II, Part I—Comprising the whole of Discourse III. Royal 8vo pp. 304. 1921. Rs. 6.

Vol. II, Part II—Comprising Discourse IV. Royal 8vo pp. 208. 1921. Rs. 6.

Index to Vols. I and II. Royal 8vo pp. 148. 1922. Re. 1-8.

Vol. III, Part I—Comprising Discourses V and VI. Royal 8vo pp. 278. 1922. Rs. 6.

Vol. III, Part II—Comprising Discourse VII and the Index to the whole of Vol. III. Royal 8vo pp. 206. 1924. Rs. 7.

Vol. IV, Part I—Comprising a portion of Discourse VIII. Royal 8vo pp. 252. 1925. Rs. 8.

Vol. IV, Part II—Comprising Discourse VIII and Index to Vol. IV. Royal 8vo pp. 238. 1926. Rs. 7-8.

Vol. V—Comprising Discourses IX to XII. Royal 8vo pp. 709. 1926. Rs. 12-8.

Manu Smriti, Notes, *by the same author.*

Besides printing the five volumes of Manu Smriti comprising translation of Medhatithi, it was decided to print separate volumes comprising *Notes* by the same author. The notes have been divided into three parts: Part I—*Textual*—dealing with



the readings of the texts and allied matters; Part II—*Explanatory*—containing an account of the various explanations of Manu's text, provided not only by its several commentators, but also by the more important of the legal digests, such as the *Mitakshara*, the *Mayukha*, and the rest; Part III—*Comparative*—setting forth what the other *Smritis*—*Apastamba*, *Bodhayana*, etc., have got to say on every one of the more important topics dealt with by Manu.

Part I—Textual. Royal 8vo pp. 569. 1924. Rs. 12.

Part II—Explanatory. Royal 8vo pp. 870. 1925. Rs. 15.

Part III—Comparative. Royal 8vo pp. 937. 1929. Rs. 15.

Whole set (including Notes). Rs. 50.

Inscriptions of Asoka, by Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A., Ph.D., F.A.S.B., Carmichael Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture, Calcutta University, and S. N. Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D., Asst. Professor of Indian History, Calcutta University. Crown 8vo pp. 104. 1920. Rs. 4-4.

The various texts of the rock, pillar, cave and other inscriptions are given in parallel lines to enable the student to compare the different readings at a glance.

Barhut Inscriptions, edited and translated with critical notes, by B. M. Barua, M.A., D.Lit. (Lond.), and Kumar Gangananda Sinha, M.A. Crown 4to pp. 139. 1926. Rs. 3.

E. J. Thomas, Under-Librarian, Cambridge University Library :—" I find the book an extremely useful one, both because it makes accessible an important collection of inscriptions, and also for the great amount of learning and research which the authors have embodied in it.

" The work constitutes a long step forward both as regards our actual knowledge of the inscriptions, as well as in the grammatical analysis and the palaeographical studies."

H. Ui, of the Tohoku Imperial University, Japan :—".....In the work the inscriptions are critically investigated, accurately explained and well arranged, so that the work is highly important for the study of the palaeographical and linguistic development and specially the history of early Buddhism."

E. Washburn Hopkins, of the Yale University :—" I have gone carefully through the volume of Dr. Benimadhab Barua and regard it as a most



useful contribution well worthy of publication. The arrangement of the inscriptions in accord with their subject-matter is a great convenience and the explanatory notes are all that can be desired."

Prof. Dr. P. O. Schrader, of Kiel :—".....This is a useful publication full of interesting details on which both its authors and the University may be congratulated. The printing too is admirably done."

Prof. Hermann Jacobi :—".....many students will be thankful for the various information in Section III, partly reproduced from different sources and partly supplied by the Editors themselves."

L. D. Barnett :—"The book shews great learning and industry, and will certainly be useful to students."

Old Brahmi Inscriptions in the Udayagiri and Khandagiri Caves, by Prof. Benimadhab Barua, M.A., D.Lit. Royal 8vo pp. 324. Rs. 7-8.

A critical edition of fourteen ancient Brahmi inscriptions and a table of Brahmi alphabet, the inscriptions including the well-known Hathigumpha inscription of King Kharavela. A comprehensive work which contains exhaustive references to all previous publications on the subject, and is calculated to create a real landmark for the new readings, and especially for the notes dealing with the personal history of Kharavela of Orissa, his place in history, and his imperishable works of art and architecture in the rough-hewn Orissan caves on the Udayagiri and Khandagiri Hills.

III. INDIAN ART AND ICONOGRAPHY

Vishnudharmottara, by Dr. Stella Kramrisch, Ph.D., *second and revised edition*. Royal 8vo pp. 130. 1928. Rs. 3.

It contains one of the oldest and most exhaustive treatises on ancient Indian painting, its technique, subject-matter and form.

Brahmanical Gods in Burma (A chapter of Indian Art and Iconography), by Niharranjan Ray, M.A. Royal 8vo pp. 106, with 23 plates, 1932. Rs. 2-4.

This monograph is an outcome of the studies and researches made by the author in the domain of Burmese Art, Archaeology and History. The materials were collected by him during the archaeological tours that he had made throughout Burma in 1927 and 1929. He has made a detailed analytical study of the numerous Brahmanical images scattered all over the Peninsula

and has tried to bring out fully their iconographic significance and their bearing upon early Indo-Burmese historical and cultural relations.

IV. HISTORY

1. ANCIENT INDIA

Chronology of Ancient India (From the times of the Rig-Vedic King Divodāsa to Chandragupta Maurya with glimpses into the Political History of the period), by Sitanath Pradhan, M.Sc., Ph.D., Brihaspati. Royal Svo pp. 291+30. 1927. Rs. 6.

In this extremely interesting and erudite work on the Chronology and Political history of Vedic and Buddhist India, enormous masses of evidence derived from Vedic, Epic, Puranic, Buddhistic, Jain, Epigraphic and other sources have been collected, compared and contrasted. Dr. Pradhan has at last discovered the long-expected thread through the bewildering labyrinth of Vedic Chronology and has handled the question of Nanda-Sisunāga-Pradyota-Bimbisārian Chronology and political history perhaps with the most accurate critical skill and precision. This pioneer work, completed in 1921, was submitted to the University of Calcutta as his Doctorate thesis and contains entirely new findings in almost every page of the book and the criticisms of the positions of Pargiter, Macdonell, Keith, Tilak, K. P. Jayaswal, Abinash Chandra Das, D. R. Bhandarkar, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Fleet, etc., reflect a high credit on the author. It is an invaluable and indispensable companion and guide to all students, professors and lovers of Ancient Indian History and Culture.

Sir Asutosh Mukherjee—"An erudite thesis," "of no small credit," "of much excellence," "of special excellence," "extremely gratifying to note," "such a learned thesis," "has thrown unexpected yet welcome light on the political history of the Pre-Asokan Period," "original research of unquestionable merit," "appraised by the investigators of the first rank," etc., etc.

Mm. Dr. Gangenath Jha, M.A., D.Litt., Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University—"It is refreshing to find that the writer has not * * been slow to strike out new lines for himself and examine theories which had hitherto been regarded as almost sacrosanct."

Dr. M. Winternitz, Ph.D., Prague, Czechoslovakia—"The ancient chronology of India is a thorny subject, and the book will no doubt, evoke much criticism. But the author has brought together valuable data from a vast amount of literature which will remain useful, even if the chronology may not be accepted by scholars in many cases."

T. Jolly, Professor of Sanskrit, Würzburg, Germany—"This is a very learned work, abounding in new theories and discussions of old ones and in

original Sanskrit quotations. The author has found that most of the Kings and Rishis of the Rigveda are mentioned in the Epics and the Puranas, etc., as well, and has based a new chronology of the Rigvedic Period on this observation. His genealogies of Indian dynasties are very interesting."

Dr. L. D. Barnett, Ph.D., London.—"Mr. Pradhan's object is to correct and as far as possible to bring into synchronistic connection the ancient pedigrees of Kings and others which are handed down in Vedic, Epic and Puranic literature. * * * He deals accordingly with the Vedic Divodāsa, his contemporaries, the Aikvāka Daśaratha, etc., * * * and he then essays to determine the succession in Magadha from Bimbisara to Chandragupta. On the basis of these conclusions and reckoning an average of 28 years for a generation he fixes the Mahābhārata war at c. 1152 B.C. confirming the result by astronomical calculations, and makes c. 1500 B.C. the starting point of the later Vedic period. * * * He moreover demolishes the Vedic Chronology of Dr. A. C. Das and even criticises unfavourably the astronomical arguments set forth by the late Lokamanya Tilak in his *Orion*—which shows much courage and independence. His work shows immense industry and ingenuity and there is certainly, "something in it." * * * The attempt to adjust and harmonise the traditional pedigrees is worth making and Mr. Pradhan's essay is an energetic step in that direction.

Dr. L. D. Barnett (again).—"The book 'Chronology of Ancient India' seems to me to be a remarkably able work and its general conclusions are reasonable and probable, though, naturally there may be some difference of opinion on some points."

Prof. Vanamali Chakravarti, M.A.—"Your work would do credit to any European savant working in a first class European university. * * The honour of writing the first scientific book on Vedic-Puranic Chronology belongs to you and not to Pargiter. * * I note with great pleasure your happy identification of the Rigvedic Rishi Mudgala (Rv. X, 102) with the husband of Indrasena, the daughter of King Nala of Nisādha; and of Divodāsa, king of Kāsi with Atithigva Divodāsa of the Vedas, who together with the Aikvāka Daśaratha, quelled the Dāsa King Sambara; your resolution of the Ikṣvāku dynasty from Daśaratha downwards, into two branches pointing out that kings mentioned just after Hiranyanābha Kausalya, were the descendants of the Sravastī King Lava is a masterpiece in the reconstruction of Ancient Indian History; your determination of the date of the great Bhārata battle at about the middle of the twelfth century B. C. and of events of the Rāmāyaṇa as occurring about three hundred years earlier would provide the future historian with source to build up ancient Indian Chronology. * * * Your assignment of Vedic Janaka and Yājñavalkya to five generations after Śrīkṛishṇa and Arjuna seems beyond challenge. Your attempt to prove that a portion of the Deccan was occupied by the Rigvedic Aryans, and that Anga, Kōśala, Magadha, Videha, etc., were colonized by them rather early, your explanation of the mythology of Abalyā and Indra, your emendation of not a few individual errors in some of the names of Puranic kings, notably in the name 'Abhijit,' your bold and well-established finding that the Harivamśa does contain wrong synchronism about Brahmadaṭṭa and Pratipa, and that the Purāṇas are wrong in making Kṛta of Dvimūḍha's line, the pupil of Hiranyanābha Kausalya—these and many other points will be of absorbing interest to scholars. I immensely enjoy your courageous refutation of 'the Orion' as well as of Mr. A. C. Das's geological antiquity of the Rigvedic period which might be based on N. B. Pavjee's book 'Aryavartīc Home.' In the post-Vedic period, your identification of Śiśunāga with Nandivardhana and of Kākavarga with Mahā-Nandin is really difficult to reject. I am sure no honest historian will be able in future to pass by your great production."

Asoka (*Carmichael Lectures, 1923*), by Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A., Ph.D., F.A.S.B. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Demy 8vo pp. 428. 1932. Rs. 5.



In this book the author has set forth his views about the Buddhist monarch after a careful and systematic study for a quarter of a century not only of the inscriptions of Asoka but also of the valuable translations and notes on these records by distinguished scholars in the field of Ancient Indian History.

Dr. Truman Michelson says in *Jour. Amer. Ori. Soc.*, Vol. 46, pp. 258-59 :—

"In this connection it may be observed that the notes on the translations are ordinarily very full, so that even the publication of the new edition of C.I.I. will not render this part of Bhandarkar's work superfluous; and it cannot be denied that occasionally he has made real contributions in the interpretation (e.g., the sense of *samāja*)."

Dr. S. K. Belvalkar says in *An. Bhan. Ori. Res. Ins.*, Vol. VII, p. 169 :—

"A careful perusal of the book enables one to visualise the pious Monarch and his manifold religious and administrative activities to a much better extent than had been hitherto possible with the Aśokan literature already in the field."

Political History of Ancient India (From the Accession of Parikshit to the Extinction of the Gupta Dynasty), by Hemchandra Raychaudhuri, M.A., Ph.D. Fourth Edition, *Revised and Enlarged*. (In the Press.)

Dr. Raychaudhuri's work in the domain of Indology is characterised by a rare sobriety of judgment and by a constant reference to original sources and this makes his contributions specially valuable. We have here probably the first attempt on scientific lines to sketch the political history of India including the pre-Buddhist period from about the 9th century B. C. and the work is one of great importance to students of Indian history. The revised edition embodies the results of the most recent researches in the subject. A new feature of this edition is the insertion in certain chapters of introductory verses from literature to show that poets and sages of Ancient India were not altogether unmindful of the political vicissitudes through which their country passed.

Prof. J. Jolly, Würzburg :—".....What an enormous mass of evidence has been collected and discussed in this work, an important feature of which is the quotation of the original texts along with their translation which makes it easy to control the conclusions arrived at. The ancient geography not less than the ancient history of India has been greatly furthered by your researches and much new light has been thrown on some of the most vexed problems of Indian Archaeology and Chronology....."

Prof. F. Otto Schröder :—"I have read the book with increasing interest and do not hesitate to say that it contains a great many details which will be found useful by later historians....."

Prof. A. Berriedale Keith :—"The work may justly be deemed a most valuable contribution to the subject-matter of which it treats."



Professor W. Geiger, Munchen (Germany) :—" I highly appreciate Mr. Raychandhuri's work as a most happy combination of sound scientific method and enormous knowledge of both Brahmanical and non-Brahmanical literature. The work is written in lucid style inspite of its intricate subject and affords a mass of valuable evidence throwing much light on the whole period of Indian History dealt within it. I see with special pleasure and satisfaction that we are now enabled by the author's penetrating researches to start in Indian Chronology from the 9th instead of the 6th or 5th century B.C."

Professor Hultzsch, Halle (Germany) :—" The Political History of Ancient India is the outcome of extensive researches and throws much light on the darkest and most debated periods of Indian history."

Studies in Indian Antiquities, by Hemchandra Raychandhuri, M.A., Ph.D. Demy 8vo pp. xvi + 212. 1932. Rs. 2-8.

This little volume is, in the main, a collection of essays, which is intended to serve as an introduction to the study of the epics and the geographical cantos of the *Puranas*. The dissertations on the epics have won the approbation of scholars like Washburn Hopkins, Winternitz and Jacobi, the last of whom congratulated the author on the verification of the Bhāgavata credo in the Besnagar inscription of the second century B.C. In the geographical sections the author discusses the vexed problems of Indo-Aryan migration and expansion and the location of Vanga and examines critically the Puranic conception of the world and the theories regarding the island continents, group-mountains, etc., adumbrated in the *Bhuvana-Kosha*. There are also some interesting notes on the history and chronology of Bhoja of Kanauj and the Senas of Bengal.

Prof. E. J. Rapson (Cambridge) :—".....Dr. Raychandhuri's essays on Indian history and Antiquities are always well-informed, thoughtful and suggestive."

Prof. E. J. Thomas (J.R.A.S.) :—" The study which Dr. Raychandhuri has already devoted to ancient Indian history is well-known.....He has shown that Indian historical scholarship is proceeding on sound lines of its own and achieving independent results."

Professor H. Jacobi (Germany) :—" The verification of the Bhāgavata credo in the Besnagar Inscription is a find on which you may be congratulated."

Contributions to the History of the Hindu Revenue System, by U. N. Ghoshal, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of History, Presidency College (Calcutta), and Lecturer in the Departments of History and Economics, Calcutta University. Royal 8vo pp. 313 + xvi. 1919. Rs. 5-8.

Prof. E. J. Rapson :—" It is a valuable contribution to the Economic History of Ancient and Medieval India.....The widely scattered evidence contained in the inscriptions and in copper-plate land-grants of Northern India has never before been so carefully collected and discussed."

Prof. A. B. Keith :—" It is a very valuable contribution to our knowledge of the subject by reason of its objectivity and the effort made to elucidate the Kautiliya Arthashastra by examination of the other evidence, in special that of inscriptions bearing on the topic. On the points examined the comparison of different records often throws admirable light."

Prof. M. Winternitz :—" This is a very important work on an interesting subject that to my knowledge has hitherto not yet been treated at all, and certainly not so fully and in such a scholarly manner. It is a valuable contribution to the history of Ancient Indian politics and economics."

Prof. Syleain Lévi :—" I wish to express my very high appreciation of this work.....I know of very few books lately published which can, in my opinion, compare with it."

Prof. Louis Finot :—" An excellent contribution to a very important matter in the history of India. It is based on a careful study of the texts and affords many useful observations which will prove a great help for scholars who will take the subject in their turn."

Sir Jadunath Sarkar in a notice of the book in the "*Modern Review*" writes :—" The author who is a practised writer on Hindu polity and administration has carried our knowledge of the subject a good deal forward by concentrating light from the inscriptions by means of painstaking synthesis, while his knowledge of French and German has enabled him to utilize the latest published researches of European Orientalists. His 'Glossary of fiscal terms' will be particularly helpful not only to students of Ancient Indian polity, but also to epigraphists and Sanskritists in general.....The author's wide outlook and far-ranging comparisons will demand careful consideration of his theories on the part of his critics, even when they differ from him."

Prof. Rakhaldas Banerjee in a letter to the Registrar of the Calcutta University writes :—" This book by Dr. Ghoshal is one of the very best among your publications."

The Acta Orientalia :—" This is a well-written and very useful study, in which the author has given a full analysis of the numerous details contained in the Arthashastra and the law books, with copious illustrations from the epics and general literature, as well as from inscriptions and non-Indian sources. The value of the book is enhanced by the addition of a good glossary of fiscal terms."

Dr. E. J. Thomas :—" I much admire the mastery with which the author has treated the great mass of his material and the sobriety and insight with which he has treated the subject."

The Times Literary Supplement :—" The Hindu revenue system, on the history of which Professor Ghoshal speaks with high authority, is to be reckoned as one of the political achievements of the human race.....The chief authorities are the Smritia, the Leviticus of Hindu scripture, and the famous Arthashastra, or Book of Government, by Kautilya, a Western Indian of about the third century A.D. The rules and maxims of these authorities, says Professor Ghoshal, 'surpass the achievements of classical antiquity and tend to approach the ideas of European thinkers in the 18th and early 19th centuries.' This estimate seems fully warranted."

Dr. L. D. Barnett writes in *The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland* :—" His treatment is scholarly and judicious and he has thrown much light on the obscure problems of ancient Indian revenue-administration.....I heartily agree on essentials with him."

American Economic Review :—" This is an important and scholarly contribution to the history of public finance in India."

Archiv Orientalni :—" Ghoshal's contributions is a book on history but any man interested in this branch of economics will often find a stimulating thought in it.....In the preface the author indicates that he attempts to set forth a complete account of the origin and development of the Ancient Indian Revenue System.....and in this endeavour he surely obtained remarkably fortunate results."

Dr. Wilhelm Geiger writes in the *Zeitschrift für Indologie und Iranistik* :—" Ich habe beide Werke [*Contributions and Agrarian System*] mit grösstem Interesse gelesen und glaube der Zustimmung aller Iachgenossen sicher zu sein, wenn ich dem Vf. danke für seine vortreffliche Arbeit. Die Darstellung ist klar und beruht auf gründlicher Fachkenntnis in volkswirtschaftlichen Dingen und auf ausgiebiger Verwertung der Literatur. In seinem Urteil und in seinen Folgerungen ist der Vf. sehr vorsichtig, und er versäumt auch nicht nachdrücklich darauf hinzuweisen, wo die Literaturangaben nicht ausreichen um weitergehende Schlüsse darauf zu bauen. Im besonderen möchte ich auf das Kapitel "Summary and Conclusion" in den "Contributions" p. 271 ff hinweisen, wo die herrschenden Tendenzen in der Entwicklung des indischen Finanzwesens klar herausgehoben sind und auf die Analogien im Wirtschaftsleben anderer Völker auch aus neuer Zeit hingewiesen wird. Sehr dankenswert ist auch das den "Contributions" beigelegte Glossar der "fiscal terms." Ich meine, nicht nur wir Indianisten, auch die Volkswirtschaftler, die auf die Geschichte und ihre Lehren achten, werden aus dem Studium von GHOSHAL'S Schriften reichen Nutzen ziehen."

The English Historical Review :—" Great value attaches to Professor U. N. Ghoshal's *Contributions to the History of the Hindu Revenue System* (Calcutta University Press, 1929). The work is characterized by objectivity and wide reading, and the principles laid down in the Arthashastra, the Smriti, Epic and Purana literature are given reality by the detailed account from the inscriptions and other sources of the history of the revenue system of Northern India from 300 B.C. to A.D. 1200. Especial importance attaches to the efforts made to ascertain the precise sense of a large number of fiscal terms, some of which as *balithāga* or *kara* bore various senses at different periods and places.....The Glossary of fiscal terms (pp. 289-300) deserves the careful attention of all workers in the field of Sanskrit lexicography and epigraphy. Of more general interest are the author's conclusions as to the incidence of land-revenue. He makes out quite a satisfactory case against the exaggeration, even by Vincent Smith, of the demands of Hindu kings and it is quite fair to stress the constitutional theory (p. 18) that taxes were the royal reward for protection as affording a measure of security to the subject against excessive expenditure.....It is probable that the author is right in his view (p. 287) that the Moslems in great measure merely adapted Hindu methods rather than attempted to impose their own fiscal system. The present system has also inherited much from Hindu practice, a fact which adds greatly to the interest of the book."

Archiv Orientalni :—" The work of Professor Ghoshal will be welcomed by many students not only of History but also of Economics. The author follows in detail the evolution of the various sources of revenue and their administration in India, as they are reflected in the literature, inscriptions and other records of the past. The frequent annotations show that he not only made use of the extensive native sources but that on occasions he tried to compare his subject-matter with the corresponding phenomena of the west.....In the preface the author indicates that he attempts to set forth a complete account of the origin and development of the Ancient Indian Revenue System.....to form a just and balanced estimate of the Ancient Indian civilization on its material base.....to trace many institutions of Mediaeval and of Modern India to their roots in the past—and in this endeavour he has surely obtained remarkably fortunate results."

American Economic Review :—" This is an important and scholarly contribution to history of public finance in India. It is a compilation of facts

regarding public revenues and expenditures gleaned from an exhaustive study of Hindu literature, Hindu works on law and polity and the historical records of States, from the earliest collections of hymns and prayers down to 1200 A.D. Interwoven with the presentations is an occasional comparison with conditions in mediæval Europe and with the canons of taxation of Sismondi and Adam Smith."

Pre-Historic India, by Panchanan Mitra, M.A., Ph.D.
Second Edition, *Revised and Enlarged*. Demy 8vo
pp. 542 (with 53 plates). 1927. Rs. 7.

One of the pioneer works on Indian pre-history by a young Indian scholar, who is well posted in the latest works on this subject.

Contents:—Chap. I.—Races and Cultures in India—Earlier Studies and present outlook. Chap. II.—The Geological Background; Geographical and Palæo-Geographical features. Chap. III.—The Palæontological Basis—The Human ancestry—The cradle-land—The Siwalik Primates—Fossil men outside India. Chap. IV.—The Earliest Artifacts of Pre-Chellean India (probably more than a lac of years old). Chap. V.—Early Palæolithic Phases—Chellean, Acheulean and Moustrian types. Chap. VI.—Pleistocene cave-life—Karnul. Chap. VII.—Late Palæolithic and Mesolithic cultures—The Capsian Industry stations. Chap. VIII.—Prehistoric Cave-art and Rock-carvings. Chap. IX.—The Neolithic types in India. Chap. X.—The Neolithic culture-stations. Chap. XI.—Prehistoric Metallurgy. Chap. XII.—Mohenjo-Daro—A remarkable Discovery of an Eneolithic Site—Harappa and Nal—Sir John Marshall's reports. Chap. XIII.—Prehistoric Copper and Bronze finds from other sites. Chap. XIV.—The Indian Megaliths—Their Builders and Origin. Chap. XV.—The Megalithic Structures—Their architectural features, contents and distribution in India. Chap. XVI.—From extinct to living types—Mammals—The Bayana, Sialkot, Nala, Mohenjo-Daro and Adichanallur Human remains. Chap. XVII.—Prehistoric potteries and terracottas of India. Chap. XVIII.—Culture—Sequence and Origins.

Agrarian System in Ancient India (*Calcutta University Readership Lectures, 1930*), by Upendranath Ghoshal, M.A., Ph.D. Demy 8vo pp. 136. 1930. Rs. 2-8.

Prof. A. B. Keith :—"It is an excellent work manifesting once more the author's wide reading and knowledge of things both Indian and of the world beyond and his power of drawing sound and illuminating conclusions from evidence carefully collected, carefully sifted, and effectively adduced. It forms a notable and welcome addition to our knowledge."

The Times Literary Supplement :—"Another of Dr. Ghoshal's valuable studies in ancient Indian culture and politics."

BCU 3697



Brahmanical Gods in Burma



Four-handed Viṣṇu standing on lotus
(Ananda Museum, Pagan; Bronze, well preserved.)

Prof. E. J. Rapson :—" I have read the book with great interest and with much admiration for the patience and the good judgment which the author has shown in collecting and discussing the widely scattered information which may be gleaned from literature and inscriptions as to the nature of the land-tenures in Mediaeval Northern India."

Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland :—" The four lectures comprised in this book are an able and on the whole an instructive survey of the relations of the Crown to the land in ancient India. Some very interesting and important developments are made clear in the course of these studies such as the gradual extension of assignments and the system of Chief's estates introduced under the Rajput dynasties."

The Evolution of Indian Polity, by R. Shama Sastri, B.A., Ph.D., M.R.A.S., Curator, Government Oriental Library, Mysore. Demy 8vo pp. 192. 1920. Rs. 6.

(For details see page 3.)

Sources of Law and Society in Ancient India (*Thesis for the Degree of Law*), by Nareschandra Sen, M.A., D.L. Demy 8vo pp. 109. 1914. Re. 1-8.

(For details see page 4.)

Pre-Aryan and Pre-Dravidian in India, by Sylvain Lévi, Jean Przyluski and Jules Bloch. Translated into English, by Prabodhchandra Bagchi, M.A., D.Lit. Demy 8vo pp. 216. 1929. Rs. 2-8.

(For details see pages 6 and 7.)

The History of Pre-Buddhistic Indian Philosophy, by B. M. Barua, M.A. (Cal.), D.Lit. (Lond.). Royal 8vo pp. 468. 1921. Rs. 10-8.

(For details see page 8.)

Orissa in the Making, by Bijaychandra Mazumdar, with an introductory Foreword by Sir Edward A. Gait, M.A., K.C.S.I., Retd. Lieut.-Governor of Bihar and Orissa. Crown 8vo pp. 247. 1925. Rs. 4-8.

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This work, which has no rival in the field, presents a mass of new facts relating to the early history of Orissa, and sets out the hitherto unnoticed course of events which culminated in the emergence of Orissa as a distinct national and linguistic unit. How the author has executed this work successfully after having been engaged for many years in his research work in Orissa, has been noticed by Sir Edward A. Gait in the introductory Foreword spoken of above.

The Literary Times of London, September 16, 1926 :—In Mr. Mazumdar's scholarly treatise on the making of Orissa we are introduced to an exactly opposite tendency, the tendency, namely, of Hinduism to absorb and modify aboriginal tribes and cults without entirely obliterating them. Orissa is not known to the average reader of Indian history, though the great temple of Jagannath at Puri, on the coast, is the scene of those car festivals which gave rise to the familiar but quite inaccurate phrases now current in the English language. The geographical position of Orissa, with a chain of hills almost skirting the sea and much wild country in the hinterland, doubtless protected it from invasion; and the character of its inhabitants, coupled with their poverty, which held out little hopes of adequate plunder, offered no inducement to undergo the necessary hardships. The conquest of Kalinga by Asoka is one of the outstanding facts of early Indian history, but after that time we hear little of this tract which seems to have been left to the Hindus as a play-ground to fight out their quarrels and their ambitions. It was not until 1568, when the Mogul dynasty was firmly established, that Orissa fell under the sway of the Muhammadans, and even then part of it seems to have remained under Hindu princes. And since Hindus did not write history Mr. Mazumdar has been compelled to reconstruct his story from epigraphic and similar records. He has shown commendable patience in this task and has written a useful book."

The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, London, page 156, 1926 :— "Mr. Mazumdar's work, to which a foreword is contributed by Sir Edward Gait, is an attempt to trace the history of Orissa from the earliest times with the aid of the materials furnished by epigraphy, literature, religious ethnology, language and geography. After emphasizing with justice the original distinction between the ancient tribes of Utkalaa and Odraa in the interior, he endeavours to account for the altered conditions noted by Hiuen Tsang in the 7th century, and then sketches the fortunes of the chief dynasties which have borne rule in the country. The Suhkas who were defeated by the Maukhari Isanavarman about the middle of the 6th century he locates on the coast not far from Midnapur and he then surveys the facts known about the Bhanja dynasty and its offshoots. Then comes a study of the important family of Kosala Guptas whom he regards as the real makers of Orissa and connects them with the dynasty descended from Udayana which ruled at Sripura over Dakshina Kosala; and after them come the Gangas of Mukhalingam (1076-1434) and the solar dynasty of Kapilendra, Purusottama and Prataparudra (1435-1540) with a final chapter on the later history of the Sambalpur tract. The work is marked by wide erudition and contains much that is instructive.....We cannot withhold a tribute of admiration for the extraordinary intellectual energy with which he combats his physical disability."

L. E. B. Cobden-Ramsay, Esq., C.I.E., retired Political Agent, Orissa Feudatories :—"I must apologise for my long delay in acknowledging receipt of your book 'Orissa in the Making,' but I have wanted to read it carefully before writing to you and as you will understand it is a work which merits careful reading. May I be permitted to offer you my sincere admiration for the deep scholarship and research you display in your work, the result of years of laborious research and study?"

The Statesman, October 12, 1926 :—"As Mr. Mazumdar had no predecessors, he has had to undertake an extensive original study of inscriptions and public records."



2. INDIA (MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN).

Siva Chhatrapati, by Surendranath Sen, M.A., Ph.D. Demy 8vo pp. 284. 1920. Rs. 4-14.

A translation of the oldest systematic biography in Marathi of the great Maratha hero, the *Sabhasad Bakhar*, with extracts from *Chitnis* and *Sivadigvijaya* with explanatory notes.

".....It is the first of a series intended for such students of Maratha history as are ignorant of Marathi. Of the importance of the *Bakhar* Chronicles for a study of the rise and growth of Maratha power there can be no doubt; their historical accuracy is not always unimpeachable. But all interested in this subject will feel deeply grateful to Mr. Sen and the Calcutta University for making this study possible and easy."—*The Hindustan Review*, Oct., 1924.

"It is a capital book for history students."—*The Indian Daily News*, 28th September, 1920.

"Professor Sen and the University of Calcutta have laid all students of Maratha history under a great obligation by publishing this new English edition of Krishnaji Anant's book."—*The Times of India*, 26th October, 1921.

Administrative System of the Marathas (from original sources), by the same author. *Second edition (revised and enlarged)*. Demy 8vo pp. 730. 1925. Rs. 10.

It is an exhaustive account of the polity that prevailed during the centuries of Maratha domination. Dr. Sen has closely studied the available original sources and this work is undoubtedly the most valuable contribution on Maratha administrative system that has yet appeared in English.

Prof. A. Berriedale Keith—".....It contains a very large amount of interesting information, carefully put together, and rendered illuminating by comparison with the description of early Hindu institutions derived from the *Dharmaśāstra* literature. It undoubtedly sheds much light on the course of administration prior to the advent of British supremacy, and the impartiality and good sense of such personal judgments as you express deserves recognition."

Prof. Jules Bloch (in the "*Journal Asiatique*")—"C'est un ouvrage solide et important, qui fait honneur à l'auteur et à l'école où il se rattache."

The Hon'ble Justice C. A. Kincaid—"I have spent several delightful hours reading your most valuable work '*Administrative System of the Marathas*.' It is full of erudition and should long remain the classic text on the subject. I do not fancy any one else would have the industry as well as the learning, to write another such book. I congratulate you warmly on your great achievement."

S. M. Edwards (in the "*Indian Antiquary*," January, 1924)—".....He has now placed students of Maratha affairs under a further obligation by this careful exposition of the administrative system in vogue in the Deccan in the pre-British period."

The value of his latest work seems to us to lie in its impartiality and in its careful avoidance of extreme diction in cases where the author's views differ from those already expressed by both English and Indian writers. He treats Grant-Duff and Ranade with equal impartiality, and does not hesitate to point out their errors of deduction: he appreciates fully the good features of Shivaji's institutions, but is equally explicit as to their shortcomings: and he devotes a distinct section of his work to explaining by carefully chosen quotations and examples that much of Shivaji's administrative machinery was not a new product of his unquestionably resourceful mind, but had its roots deep down in ancient Hindu lore.

As to the actual facts disclosed in Dr. Sen's work, their number is so many and they are so interesting that it is hardly possible to deal with them in the brief compass of a review.

In conclusion, let it suffice to remark that Dr. Sen has produced an admirable work of reference for students of the history of the Deccan in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries."

The Times Literary Supplement, Thursday, May 10, 1923—"As in the case of the Great Napoleon, Shivaji the Conqueror has always been more attractive to historians than Shivaji the Administrator, and less than justice has been done to his constructive ability. Dr. Surendranath Sen has written a scholarly analysis of the Maratha administration under Shivaji and the Peshwas, and in spite of a natural bias in favour of his own countrymen he can claim to have proved that Maratha Government will at least bear favourable comparison with, and was in some respects superior to, those of contemporary Europe."

Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, October, 1924—"Dr. Surendranath Sen has given us a most careful and comprehensive work and has shown that the work begun so well by Ranade is being continued in competent hands. The fact that the Maratha Kingdom lasted for a century and a half should be sufficient to dispel the idea that the Marathas were mere bands of marauders. It comes as a surprise, however, to see what a wealth of material there is for the study of their constitutional and administrative history. The author investigates the origin and development of their institutions, analysing the influence of traditional Hindu systems of polity, and of those of their Muslim neighbours. The book is a most valuable addition to the publications of Calcutta University."

Studies in Indian History, by the same author. Demy 8vo pp. 294. 1930. Rs. 3.

"This small volume contains a number of papers based on Dr. Sen's Marathi and Portuguese studies. Among other items may be mentioned a translation of d'Alorna's "Instructions to his Successor, Tavora." This document was written in 1750, and contains a *résumé* of the operations by which the Portuguese succeeded in regaining part of the ground which they had lost to their Maratha neighbours. Interesting and useful accounts of the Portuguese records at Goa and of the Portuguese documents relating to Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan also form part of the volume. Slighter studies relate to various episodes in Marathi history. As a whole the volume contains much that is both new and sound. Dr. Sen is one of the most careful and reliable of the younger Indian writers of history. One day we hope he may give us that history of the Marathas in the eighteenth century which he is better qualified than anyone else to write." *Times Literary Supplement*, February 5, 1931.

The Dynastic History of Northern India (Early Mediaeval Period), by Hemchandra Ray, M.A. (Cal.), Ph.D. (Lond.). In three volumes.

Vol. I. Royal 8vo pp. 699. 1931, with ten coloured maps.
Rs. 10-0.

This comprehensive work removes a long-felt want in the domain of Indian history. It attempts to give an account of the dynasties that ruled in Northern India during the period of transition intervening between the decline of the Hindu dynasties and the Muslim conquest. The work is based on a thorough examination of literary (Indian, Arabic, Persian, etc.) epigraphic and numismatic materials. No effort has been spared to make the work useful to the students of Indian history and culture. The various tables, the synchronistic charts and above all the coloured maps add to the value of the work.

Extracts from Opinions:—

Prof. F. W. Thomas (Oxford): ".....It is a very full, in fact so far as I am aware exhaustive, assemblage of all materials relating to one of the most obscure periods, whether contained in Indian or extra-Indian (Persian Arabic, etc.) sources. The work seems to me to testify to great care and accuracy, and it would be a valuable aid to study and book of reference for scholars at every stage."

Dr. L. D. Barnett (British Museum): "I consider that Dr. Ray's work is the most valuable history of India that has appeared for many years, and cordially congratulate him and the University of Calcutta on the publication of the first volume. A book of this character was urgently needed both in India and in the West. There exists no general history of India which treats the subject with such fullness in detail; and the present work is equally marked by soundness of judgment and synoptic width of view."

Prof. Dr. M. Winternitz (Prague): "This is certainly one of the most valuable publications issued from the Calcutta University Press, and the most comprehensive work I know of, on an important period (c. 916 to 1196 A.D.) of Indian History. As it is based on a careful examination of literary, epigraphic, and numismatic materials, it will be indispensable to every student of Indian history. The coloured maps, the genealogical tables, the synchronistic table at the end of the volume, and the full index will be found extremely useful. I am looking forward, with great interest, to the continuation of the work, and more especially to the third volume which is to deal with the economic, social and religious and literary history of the time."

Prof. Jules Bloch (Paris): "I shall find this book very useful indeed: I admire that vast knowledge of the author, and the thorough and critical way he has dealt with a bewildering mass of texts, mainly epigraphical. I am also very thankful for the ten maps, carefully prepared by the author himself, where old names are distinguished by special ink; they add a lot to the value of the book, valuable as the text is."

Prof. A. Berriedale Keith (Edinburgh): "Dr. Ray's treatise manifests every sign of careful research and historical skill in the estimation of the value of evidence as well as ability to present an ordered narrative with precision and lucidity, and I shall look forward with pleasure to the appearance of the remaining volumes which will constitute a most notable contribution to our knowledge of an obscure and important epoch of the history of the northern dynasties."

Prof. E. J. Rapson (Cambridge): "Please accept my sincere congratulations on your success in exploring all the various sources for the history of Northern India on the eve of the Muhammadan conquest, and on the clear and scholarly manner in which you have recorded the results of your investigations."

Sir Thomas Arnold: "This carefully compiled treatise, based on a searching examination of materials that have not hitherto received sufficient attention from historical students, constitute a really important addition to the literature on the history of India."

J. Allan (British Museum): "Its thorough and critical examination and comparison of all the sources for the period, literary and epigraphical, Muslim and Hindu, render it a mine of information on a very complicated and obscure period."

Sir D. Ross: "I consider it a most valuable contribution to the history of a period which has not been hitherto treated from the Hindu and the Muslim point of view."

Prof. H. H. Dodwell (School of Oriental Studies, London): "Ray's work on the Dynastic History of Northern India will be exceedingly useful to all students of the period."

Prof. V. Minorsky (Paris): "I see what an amount of work it represents: You must be congratulated on the results."

Prof. Dr. F. O. Schrader (Kiel): "The impression I have received from the book is a most favourable one. This is, indeed, an admirable work on the publication of which the University must be congratulated. I shall feel much obliged to you for sending me also the subsequent volumes, of which the third one, as it deals with the social and economic conditions, will be particularly interesting for me."

Dr. E. J. Thomas (Cambridge): "There is no doubt of the need of such an undertaking, and the way in which you are carrying it out with such clearness of statement and fullness of references and soundness of judgment and also with such high sense of requirements of historical research fully justifies all the appreciative notices that you have had. I am glad that the work is to the honour of India and I trust that it will have an important influence on the advance of Indian historical research generally."

The Central Authority in British India: 1774-84, by A. P. Dasgupta, M.A. (Cal.), Ph.D. (London), Lecturer, Calcutta University. Demy 8vo pp. 375. 1931. Rs. 5-0.

This volume, deals with the difficulties with which the central authority in British India was faced during the first years of its existence, on account of the vague and limited powers entrusted to it by the Act which gave it birth, while the tradition of independence in the subordinate presidencies died hard. It reveals the great struggle which took place between the governor-general and council of Bengal with the Madras government to retain what each side interpreted to be its own position under the Act of 1773. The background of the work is the foreign relations of the English presidencies during the eventful period from 1774 to 1784, and it illustrates how a critical time in the history of the British in India had to be faced by a defective organisation.

Prof. H. Dodwell (London University): ".....a sound and excellent piece of work marked by careful research and clear judgment."

P. E. Roberts, Esq. (Oxford) :—".....An admirable piece of research which throws valuable light on an important controversial question.....Mr. Dasgupta shows excellent judgment and great impartiality and I find myself in almost complete agreement with his views.....shows remarkable power of holding the balance true. His whole treatment of the subject is lucid and impartial and is a most refreshing change from the spirit of partisanship in which Indian history is too often written....."

R. B. Banishotham, Esq. (Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh) :—".....offer you my warm congratulations on a valuable addition to our knowledge of the British period. It is a scholarly and workmanlike piece of research, most admirably documented, and it belongs in this respect to the new school of historical study in India which is shedding so much light on past history because scientific methods of research are employed.....I think the book should be made compulsory for all students of Indian Constitutional history."

Sir William Foster (ex-historiographer, India Office) :—".....an able exposition of an interesting subject."

Sir A. Berriedale Keith (Edinburgh) :—".....a very useful aid to appreciation of the complex and unsatisfactory position resulting from the inadequate and tentative provisions of the Regulating Act. It throws much light on questions imperfectly presented in the published literature, and does credit at once to the author's diligence in research and to his power of grasping essential facts and of presenting them clearly and with a due sense of value."

India in the Seventeenth Century, by J. N. Dasgupta, B.A. (Oxon.). Demy 8vo pp. 285. 1916. Rs. 3-8.

The condition of India in respect of its political, social, and economic aspects, in the early years of the East India Company, has been described in this volume with the help of the narratives of European travellers and foreign observers who were drawn to this land by their love of adventure, the fascination of romance, and the call of the East.

Ranjit Singh, by N. K. Sinha, M.A. Demy 8vo pp. 225. 1933. Rs. 2-8.

It is an important treatise giving much new information regarding the relations between the Sikhs and the Afghans during forty years preceding the First Afghan War. It also refers to the relations of the military monarchy of the Punjab with the British Indian Government and other Indian States. A graphic description of the system of civil administration and a critical account of the military system of Ranjit Singh are also to be found in the book.

Sir William Foster, Kt. (J.R.A.S. October, 1934) :—"This monograph is a modest and sincere piece of work, based upon a careful study of all available materials, including the documents in the Imperial Record Office. He has brought together in a small compass a mass of information that cannot fail to be of much value to students of the subject. The administrative details given in Chapter VIII are specially interesting."



Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Kt. :—"Ranjit Singh by Mr. Narendra Krishna Sinha is a useful work. The author has treated the subject with some freshness of thought and avoided diffuse wordiness."

Principal H. G. Rawlinson, Deccan College, Poona :—"It is a valuable little book as it is the result of much patient research and contains a good deal of fresh material."

Dr. Jules Bloch (Paris) :—"I find the book useful and agreeable. If Mr. Sinha is really as he calls himself a neophyte, we may hope much from him in the future, as he is capable of clear, well-ordained as well as thoughtful writing."

Principal K. Zachariah, Hooghly College :—"I do think your work does convey a clear idea of the growth of Ranjit Singh's Empire and the general organisation of his government. There are many things I should specially commend. Your critical sense, your impartiality, your lucid arrangement, your wide view of history and use of historical parallels and contrasts, your simple and clear style, all this I can honestly praise and I congratulate you on your work."

Historical Records of Baroda, by Rai Bahadur B. A. Gupte, M.R.A.S., F.Z.S. (with annotations). Royal 8vo pp. 166. 1922. Rs. 6.

Compiled from original Maratha documents, which throw a side-light on the transactions of the Hon'ble East India Company's Officers, offer glimpses of the Baroda administration, describe the Poona politics during the last stages of the Maratha Empire, and record the working of the almost nominal sway of the Raja of Satara. Profusely illustrated.

* **England's Work in India**, by N. N. Ghose, Barrister-at-Law, *revised and brought up to date* by Hemchandra Raychaudhuri, M.A., Ph.D. Crown 8vo Re. 1-12.

* **Do.** (Bengali Edition). **Bharate Ingrej Shasan**, *revised and brought up to date* by Rai Bahadur Khagendranath Mitra, M.A. Crown 8vo Re. 1-8.

* **Do.** (Hindi Edition). **Bharat me Angrej**. Edited by Radhakrishna Jha, M.A. Crown 8vo pp. 262. 1916. Re. 1-6.

Historical Records of Baroda



Minister Rāvji Appaji's Marble Cenotaph.

Indian Nationality (*Calcutta University Jubilee Research Prize Thesis, 1922*), by Sukumar Dutt, M.A., B.L., Ph.D., Vice-Principal, Ramjas College, Delhi. Royal 8vo pp. 210. 1926. Rs. 3.

Contents:—Introduction.

Basic Factors of Indian Life.

The Problem of Nationality.

The Meaning of Indian Nationality.

Present Tendencies towards Development of Nationality.

The work is a concise academic study of an outstanding problem of Indian constitutional politics. The treatment is from a strikingly original point of view. Current conceptions of Nationality are acutely analysed and exposed and an entirely new conception of Indian Nationality is propounded. The work is eminently helpful to all statesmen and students of Indian life and history who have to deal with India, whether in the field of practical politics or in the sphere of academic study.

History of Political Thought from Rammohun to Dayananda, Vol. I (Bengal), by Bimanbihari Majumdar, M.A. Demy 8vo pp. 518. 1934. Rs. 4-8.

(For details see page 63.)

Principles of Training for Historical Investigation, by Prof. Arthur Percival Newton, M.A., D.Lit., B.Sc., F.S.A. Demy 8vo pp. 99. 1929. Re. 1-8.

3. EUROPE

European Alliance (1815-1825), by Prof. C. K. Webster, M.A., Litt.D. Royal 8vo pp. 94. 1929. Re. 1-8.

The book consists of six lectures delivered in the University in 1927. The author has shown how the Great Powers of Europe formed an Alliance originally to protect Europe from French aggrandisement during the Napoleonic period and has discussed the different aspects of the Alliance. He has shown what changes had occurred in the Alliance after the Conference of Aix-la-Chapelle (1818-1820) and what attitude the Alliance took towards



the Spanish Revolution (1820-23). In the last Lecture he has compared the Alliance with the new institution, the League of Nations.

4. ISLAM

A History of Islamic People, by S. Khuda Bukhsh, M.A.,
B.C.L., Bar.-at-Law. Demy 8vo pp. 178. 1914.
(Slightly damaged.) *Reduced price* Rs. 4-8.

Translated from the German of Dr. Weil's *Geschichte der Islamitischen Völker*—a descriptive account of Mohammad and the Qura'n, as also of the Caliphate. The conflict of ideas in early Arabdom, the narrowness of early Arabic rationalism and the evolution of Islamic culture on a broad and humanitarian basis during the time of the Abbasid Caliphs at Baghdad is described with the skill of an artist, and altogether the book forms a most fascinating introduction to the mentality and general outlook of Islam in the first few centuries of its history.

Islamic Civilization, Vol. I, by S. Khuda Bukhsh, M.A.,
B.C.L., Bar.-at-Law. Demy 8vo pp. 364. 1929.
Rs. 5.

Do. Vol. II. Demy 8vo pp. 309. 1930. Rs. 4-0.

"It is a most valuable addition to our knowledge of Islam and the work could not be in better hands than those of Mr. Khuda Bukhsh."—
Sir Thomas Carey-Evans.

"Both pedagogue and student of social conditions will welcome the articles on Muslim education. There is not yet any scientific text-book on the Theory and History of Muslim Education, but much material for one will be found here, and references to relevant literature, for the author has consulted the literature of his subject with sufficient industry to have fully satisfied the injunction of the Prophet to 'seek learning even unto China.'—
The Statesman, 15th February, 1931.

The Early Heroes of Islam, by S. A. Salik, B.A. Demy
8vo pp. 514. 1926. Rs. 6.

In this book the author has tried to place before the public brief sketches of the Prophet of Arabia and of his five immediate successors. It also contains short notices of a galaxy of great men who flourished in Arabia in that age and gives an interesting account of the birth and the rapid growth of Islam. It will be both interesting and instructive to readers of every creed and colour.

The Arab Kingdom and its Fall, by J. Wellhausen, translated into English, by Margaret Graham Weir, M.A. Demy 8vo pp. 607. 1927. Rs. 7-8.

Contents:—Chap.	I—Introduction.
„	II—Ali and the First Civil War.
„	III—The Sufyânids and the Second Civil War.
„	IV—The First Marwânids.
„	V—Umar II and the Mawâli.
„	VI—The Later Marwânids.
„	VII—Marwân and the Third Civil War.
„	VIII—The Arab Tribes in Khûrâsân.
„	IX—The Fall of the Arab Kingdom.

Lectures on Arabic Historians, by Prof. D. S. Margoliouth, D.Lit., F.B.A. Demy 8vo pp. 168. 1930. Rs. 2-0.

Mussulman Culture, by V. V. Bartold. Translated into English from the Russian by Prof. Sahid Suhrawardy. Size 5½ in. by 7½ in., pp. 136 + xxviii, 1934. Re. 1-8.

In this book the author has attempted the survey of the entire field of Mussulman culture and tried to explain those cultural inter-relations which had existed between the territories of the Mussulman world.

Administration of Justice during the Muslim Rule in India, by Wahed Husain, B.L. Demy 8vo p. 211 1934. Rs. 2-0.

The book gives a wide survey of the Judicial system and the Judicial Machinery from the early Muslim Rule down to the Grant or Diwani in 1765. It contains Tables showing the gradation of courts established during the pre-Mughal and Mughal periods.

Contents: The Constitution of Courts—(Court of Canon Law and the Courts of Common Law—Full Bench—Royal Courts—Courts of Appeal, Revision and Review by the Chief-Qazi and the Diwan)—Judicial Administration in Provinces and Rural Areas—Village Self-government—Socialistic functions—Modes of Trial—Scenes of Trial—Description of the Q'azis Court and the Royal Court—Appointment of Lawyers—Method of Procedure—Drawing up decrees, etc. It contains—Edicts and *Farmâns* of the Emperors—the *Qanun-i-Shahi*—*Jus Gentium* of the Muslim and *Jus Gentium* of the Romans—



Islamic Adjective Law and Procedure—(what portion of the Islamic Law made applicable to non-Muslim—Extent of modification of Muslim Law)—Guarantee of protection to non-Muslims and other cognate subjects with a history of the Origin of Islamic Legal Institutions—A comparative view of the Islamic Courts and the British Courts of justice—Influence of the Mughal Rule on the present system of Administration.

OPINIONS

Sir Shah Md. Sulaiman, Kt., Offg. Chief Justice, Allahabad—".....it shows your learning and research work, and contains much valuable information, not easily available in English books."

Sir Ahmad Hussain Amin Jung, Kt., M.A., LL.D., etc.—".....an excellent work.....is evidently the result of fine research and admirable industry.....The Calcutta University has added a bright chapter to Islamic History."

Advocate of the 9th September, 1934—".....one indeed feels curious to know interesting details about the Administration of Justice during a very long period of Indian History.....the general public will greatly profit by the book laboriously compiled by an expert.....Going through the book one is impressed by certain facts.....that even in those periods there was an elaborate procedure for appeal, revision and review of judgment.....the author has given a very good survey of a period which has of late attracted our attention.....The book will certainly command wide popularity."

Forward of the 17th September, 1934—".....the writer has gone to the original sources for his raw materials out of which he has constructed an edifice that appears to be a replica of the Courts of Law as they existed during the Mahomedan times. The book does not strike one as a laboured apologia but an account of facts so far as the author has been able to ascertain."

V. RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

Comparative Religion (*Stephanos Nirmalendu Ghosh Lectures for 1921-22*), by Prof. A. A. Macdonell, M.A. (Oxon.), Ph.D. (Leipzig), D.Litt. (Edin.), D.O.L. (Calcutta). Royal 8vo pp. 194. 1925. Rs. 3.

The work is the first course of lectures on Comparative Religion delivered under the auspices of the Stephanos Nirmalendu Ghosh foundation. The author has given a survey, in eight lectures, of all the important religions of antiquity, including an introductory one on 'Primitive Religion.' They embrace Confucianism, Zoroastrianism, Brahmanism (including Buddhism), Greek religion, Judaism, Muhammadanism and Christianity. These religions are treated objectively, not from the point of view of any particular one. It has been shown what they have in common, and to what extent each approaches universality, to the outlook of a world religion.



Newness of Life (*Stephanos Nirmalendu Ghosh Lectures on Comparative Religion for 1924-25*), by Prof. Maurice A. Canney, M.A., Professor of Semitic Languages and Literatures in the University of Manchester. Royal 8vo pp. 180. Rs. 3.

Contents: I—Disposal of the Dead; II—Ideas about Death; III—Birth and Creation; IV—Givers of Life; V—Men and Gods; VI—The Idea of Holiness; VII—Religious Experience; VIII—Life More Abundant.

The Pilgrimage of Faith in the World of Modern Thought (*Stephanos Nirmalendu Ghosh Lectures on Comparative Religion for 1927-28*), by Prof. D. C. Macintosh. Royal 8vo pp. 305+22. 1931. Rs. 4-0.

The Contribution of Christianity to Ethics (*Stephanos Nirmalendu Ghosh Lectures for 1930-31*), by Prof. C. J. Webb, M.A., D.Litt. (Oxon.), Hon. LL.D. (St. Andrews). Royal 8vo pp. 121. Rs. 2-8.

The Foundations of Living Faiths (*Stephanos Nirmalendu Ghosh Lectures on Comparative Religion for 1933-34*), by H. D. Bhattacharyya, M.A. (*In the Press.*)

The Early History of the Vaishnava Sect, by Hemchandra Raychaudhuri, M.A., Ph.D. Demy 8vo pp. 158. Rs. 2-13.

The book contains materials for a connected history of Vaishnavism from the Vedic times to the age of the early Tamil Acharyas who laid the foundation of the Sri Vaishnava School. The author takes into consideration only works of proved antiquity and epigraphical records. His method of treatment is strictly scientific, and he comes to a number of interesting conclusions, among which the most important is the establishment of the historic personality of Vasudeva-Krishna and the determination of the doctrines of the old Bhagavata sect. The book is quoted as an authority in Barnett's *Hindu Gods and Heroes*, Winternitz's *A History of Indian Literature* and W. Douglas P. Hill's *Bhagavadgita*, etc.

"The lectures of Mr. Hemchandra Raychaudhuri on the Early History of the Vaishnava Sect read almost as would a Bampton lecture on the 'Historical Christ' to a Christian audience. They are an attempt to disentangle the authentic figure of Krishna from the mass of Puranic legend and gross tradition, from the wild conjectures and mistaken, if reasoned, theories which surround his name. The worship of Krishna is not a superstitious idolatry; it is the expression of the Bhakti, the devotional faith of an intellectual people, and many missionaries, ill-equipped for dealing with a dimly understood creed would do well to study this little volume....."
—*The Times Literary Supplement*, May 12, 1921.

Revised and enlarged second edition in the Press.

Bharatiya Madhya Yuge Sadhanar Dhara (*Adhar Mukherjee Lectures for 1929*), by Kshitimohan Sen, Sastri, M.A., Professor of Indian Religion and Mysticism, Visvabharati, Santiniketan, with a Foreword by Rabin-dranath Tagore. Demy 8vo pp. xvi + 135. Rs. 1-8.

(For details see page 8.)

* **Vaishnava Padavali**, Edited by Rai Bahadur Khagendra-nath Mitra, M.A., and Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen, B.A., D.Litt. Royal 8vo pp. 150 + xxiv. Rs. 2-4.

Post-Chaitanya Sahajiya Cult, by Manindramohan Basu, M.A. Royal 8vo pp. 336. 1930. Rs. 4-0.

Extracts from Opinions.

A. V. Williams Jackson, Professor of Indo-Iranian Languages, Columbia University, New York, America :—"As I look the volume through, I can see the scholarly work which Lecturer Bose has done on the subject in the years which he has devoted to it. I am glad to have the book as a work of reference."

Times Literary Supplement, April 10, 1930 :—"Mr. Bose's researches are skilful and discriminating."

Prof. Vidhushekhar Sāstri :—"The book has been well-written, and I want to congratulate the author for his fine treatment and collection of materials for the study of this important cult of mediaeval Bengal."

Mahamahopādhyaya Dr. Haraprasad Shastri, M.A., C.I.E., Honorary Member, Royal Asiatic Society of London, etc. :—"The history he has given of the Vaishnava Sahajiyās is excellent. It shows wide reading, and a good deal of original research."



Dr. Bhagavathumar Sastri, M.A., Ph.D., Asstosh Professor of Sanskrit, Calcutta University :—“The book is truly a mine of information about the ‘Natural Religion of Mankind,’ as Sahajiyā essentially stands for.....the most interesting part of the work, however, is when the author traces the latest phase of the cult to the religion of love preached by Sri Caitanya.....Anyone who wants to study this aspect of the question cannot find a better guide than Prof. Bose’s valuable work.”

Prof. Charuchandra Bandyopadhyaya, M.A., Reader, Dacca University :—

“আপনার সন্ধান ও সম্বলন হৃদয় হইয়াছে ও প্রশংসনীয় হইয়াছে। এত তথ্য একত্র এর পূর্বে আর কেউ করেন নি।”

Pañcapuṣpa (পঞ্চপুষ্প), Bhādra, 1337 B.S. (1930 A.D.) :—

“সহস্র বর্ষের এমন গ্রন্থ ইতিপূর্বে প্রকাশিত হয় নাই।”

System of Buddhistic Thought, by Rev. S. Yamakami.
Royal 8vo pp. 372. 1912. Rs. 15-0.

The book presents in a comprehensive though short form a complete view of Buddhistic Philosophy, both of the Mahayana and Hinayana Schools.

*Contents :—*Chapter I—*Introduction*—Essential principles of Buddhist Philosophy. All is impermanence—There is no Ego—*Nirvana* is the only calm.

Chapter II—*Karma-Phenomenology*—*Karma* as a principle in the Moral World—*Karma* as the active principle in the world of particulars—*Karma* as an active principle in the physical world.

Chapter III—*The Sarvastivādas* (Realists)—The Tenets of the Sarvastivādas—Explanation of the Seventy-five *Dharmas*—Shankara’s criticism of the Sarvastivādas, etc., etc.

Chapter IV—*The Satyasiddhi School* (the Theory of the Sarva-Sunyavāda)—The Essential parts in the doctrine of the School—The View of Buddha-Kaya in this School.

Chapter V—*The Madhyamika School* (the Theory of the middle course)—The fundamental doctrine of this School—The conception of Buddha-Kaya in this School.

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Chapter VII—*Bhuta-tathata (Suchness)—Phenomenology*
—The Relation of Suchness to all things—The Theory of Im-
pression.

Chapter VIII—*The Tien Tai School*—The three principles
of this School, (1) Emptiness, (2) Conventionality and (3) Middle
Path—The Theory of Klesa.

Chapter IX—*The Avatansaka School*—The Theory of the
Dharmaloka Phenomenology.

Chapter X—*Conclusion*—God in us and we in God—The
Buddhist idea of Faith—The Buddhistic Ethics.

Appendix—The six kinds of Causes and the five kinds of
Effects.

Edward J. Thomas, University Library, Cambridge :—".....I shall find
the work most useful. The book seems to me very valuable in giving a con-
nected view of the different schools of Buddhistic thought, and of special
importance for European scholars both in supplying information not easily
accessible in the West, and also in treating the whole subject from an in-
dependent standpoint....."

The Original and Developed Doctrines of Indian Buddhism,
by Ryukan Kimura, Sup. Royal 8vo pp. 82. 1920.
Rs. 3.

It is a comprehensive manual of charts, giving an explicit
idea of the Buddhist doctrines, as promulgated in diverse ways
by diverse Buddhist Philosophers.

The History of Pre-Buddhistic Indian Philosophy, by B.
M. Barua, M.A. (Cal.), D.Lit. (Lond.). Royal 8vo
pp. 468. 1921. Rs. 10-8.

(For details see page 8.)

Prolegomena to a History of Buddhistic Philosophy, by
B. M. Barua, M.A. (Cal.), D.Lit. (Lond.). Royal 8vo
pp. 52. 1918. Re. 1-8.

The book embodies the results of a scientific enquiry by the
author, from the historical standpoint, into successive stages in
the genesis and increasing organic complexity of a system of
thought in India, supposed to have evolved out of a nucleus as
afforded by the discourses of Gautama, the Buddha.



Kindred Sayings on Buddhism, by Mrs. Rhys Davids, D.Litt., M.A. D/Crown 16mo pp. 115. 1930. Re. 1-8.

Hinayana and Mahayana and the Origin of Mahayana Buddhism, by R. Kimura, Lecturer in the Depts. of Pali and Ancient Indian History and Culture, Calcutta University. Royal 8vo pp. 223. 1927. Rs. 2-4.

In the introductory note the author raises a preliminary historical discussion on the terms 'Hinayāna' and 'Mahāyāna' and also aims at clearing the ideas and associations of other significant dual terms used in the Buddhist literature. The main book is divided into two parts. The first part is mainly devoted to a full discussion of the significance and origin of the terms Hinayāna and Mahāyāna. In the second part the author has discussed the different application of the terms in the two periods of the making of Mahāyāna Buddhism and of Mahāyāna teachers.

A History of Indian Logic (Ancient, Mediæval and Modern Schools), by Mahamahopadhyaya Satischandra Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph.D., M.R.A.S., F.A.S.B., late Principal, Sanskrit College, Calcutta, and Joint Philological Secretary, Asiatic Society of Bengal. With a Foreword by Sir Asutosh Mookerjee. Demy 8vo pp. 696. 1921. Slightly damaged. Reduced price Rs. 12-0.

A monumental work. Dr. Vidyabhushan has given here a detailed account of the system of Nyaya, and has left no source of information, whether Brahmanical, or Buddhist (Indian and Tibetan), or Jaina, untapped. The history is brought down from the days of the Vedas to the 19th century, and is full of facts well disposed and lucidly set forth.

Prof. A. Berriedale Keith, D.C.L., D.Litt., University of Edinburgh, writes :—

"The work reflects the highest credit on its late author. It contains a vast mass of carefully verified information lucidly arranged and expounded and it is invaluable to every serious student of Indian Logic. It must for a very long period form an indispensable source of material for workers in the field of Indian Philosophy, and whatever difference there may be with the views of the author, whether in principle or in detail, they cannot possibly obscure the permanent value of a work which—as any one familiar with Indian Logic knows only too well—must have involved almost endless labour. The University of Calcutta is to be congratulated on the fact that it was found possible to produce the book despite the author's death before its completion, and the thanks of scholars are due to it for the production of the work in such effective and enduring form."



A Short History of the Mediæval School of Indian Logic
(*Thesis for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Calcutta University, 1907*), by the same author. Royal 8vo pp. 210. 1909. Rs. 7-8.

The two principal systems of the Mediæval School of Indian Logic, viz., the Jaina Logic and the Buddhist Logic, have been thoroughly expounded here by bringing together a mass of information derived from several rare Jaina manuscripts and Tibetan xylographs hitherto inaccessible to many. In the appendices a short and general history of the University of Nalanda and the Royal University of Vikramasila has also been given.

Studies in Vedantism (*Premchand Roychand Studentship, 1901*), by Krishnachandra Bhattacharyya, M.A. Demy 8vo pp. 84. 1909. Rs. 3-12.

It is a treatise constructed on Vedantic lines and intended to bring out the relations of the Vedanta system to modern philosophical systems.

The Study of Patanjali (*Griffith Memorial Prize, 1915*), by S. N. Dasgupta, M.A., Ph.D. Demy 8vo pp. 216. 1920. Rs. 4-8.

Here we have an account of the Yoga system of thought as contained in the Yoga Sutras of Patanjali, according to the interpretations of Vyasa, Vaehaspati and Vijnanabhikshu, with occasional references to the views of other systems by an acknowledged authority on Hindu Philosophy.

Yoga Philosophy in relation to other Systems of Indian Thought, by S. N. Dasgupta, M.A., Ph.D. Demy 8vo pp. 380. 1930. Rs. 5-0.

Sankhya Conception of Personality, by Abhaykumar Majumdar, M.A. Edited by J. K. Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D., Barrister-at-Law. With a Foreword by Sir S. Radhakrishnan. Royal 8vo pp. 174. Rs. 2-8.

A unique book of original research containing a new interpretation of the Sankhya Philosophy.

Advance :— "A remarkable work on Sankhya Philosophy.....The author has propounded rather startling and almost epoch-making interpretations of



what is traditionally known as Sankhya Philosophy, showing for the first time how Kapila's idealism could be reconciled with the Hegelian on the one hand and with the Vedantic on the other.....The author develops, by way of a critical analysis of all existing texts bearing on Sankhya Philosophy, new conclusions apparently at variance with traditional theories but none the less sustained by a wealth of historical learning and power of philosophical criticism which extort admiration."

Liberty :—"Interesting and illuminating.....The book is a bold challenge to the customary interpretation of the Sankhya Philosophy and gives a rude shock to the sense of security with which we memorise and reproduce the traditional views of that system.....Being based on a critical examination of the sutras and some commentaries and being further reinforced by quotations from the authoritative Puranas containing references to Sankhya theories, the views of the author cannot be lightly brushed aside, however much our wounded prejudices be tempted to do so.....The book does a great service at least by calling our attention to the urgent necessity of going back to the sutras and trying to understand them by themselves and also in the light of other ancient texts without allowing ourselves to be prejudiced by the views of the commentators.....The book cannot fail, therefore, to commend itself to the students of Indian Philosophy. (It is a) thoughtful volume."

Philosophical Currents of the Present Day, by L. Stein
(translated by Sisirkumar Maitra, M.A., Ph.D.).

Vol. I. Royal 8vo pp. 250. 1918. Rs. 4-8.

Vol. II. Royal 8vo pp. 162. 1919. Rs. 4-8.

Vol. III. Royal 8vo pp. 237. 1925. Rs. 3-8.

The book is a translation of the well-known work of Ludwig Stein. It contains a description and critical examination of the philosophical movements of the present day. The contents of the three volumes are as follows:—

Vol. I—I. The Neo-Idealistic Movement. II. The Neo-Positivistic Movement (*the "Pragmatism" of William James*). III. The Recent Movement of Nature Philosophy (*Wilhelm Ostwald's "Energetics"*). IV. The Neo-Romantic Movement. V. The Neo-Vitalistic Movement.

Vol. II—VI. The Neo-Realistic Movement (*the Transcendental Realism of Edward v. Hartmann and the Co-Relativism of To-day*). VII. The Evolutionistic Movement (*Herbert Spencer and his Successors*). VIII. The Individualistic Movement. IX. The Mental Science Movement (*William Dilthey*). X. The History of Philosophy Movement (*Edward Zellar, 1814-1908*).

Vol. III—XI. The Problem of Knowledge. XII. The Problem of Religion. XIII. The Sociological Problem. XIV. The Problem of Toleration. XV. The Problem of Authority. XVI. The Problem of History.

Considering Prof. Stein's eminence as a Social Philosopher, the third volume may be looked upon as the most important of the three volumes. The famous Chapter on Authority is, according to the author, the keystone of his Philosophy. This volume contains a preface, especially written by the author for the English edition. An extract from the preface is given below :

*" I am extremely grateful to my English translator for this, that he has made the first attempt to make my Philosophy accessible to the English-speaking world. * * * It is my bounden duty to express my heartiest thanks publicly to the translator of this work, because he had the courage to take up in the midst of the War, the work of a Swiss written in German."*

Prof. J. H. Muirhead, M.A., LL.D., University of Birmingham :— " The translation seems to me most readable and the printing, all that could be desired. It has obviously been a labour of love to you to make the writings of this distinguished writer accessible to English and American readers."

Hegelianism and Human Personality, by Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D. Demy 8vo pp. 67. 1910. Rs. 3-12.

The theory advanced in this book provides a philosophical foundation for the empirical fact of multiple personality. It also explains what the 'subliminal self' of man is. The author gives his own interpretation of Hegel's teaching which is that according to Hegel the Absolute is not a unitary personality but a self-conscious unity of a plurality of selves.

Socrates (in Bengali : illustrated), Vol. I, by Rajanikanta Guha, M.A. Demy 8vo pp. 584. 1922. Rs. 5-0.

The author, as a preliminary to the study of the life and thought of the great Greek philosopher, gives in this volume a detailed account of Greek life and culture instituting interesting comparison with the life of the Ancient Aryans in India. The author is one of the few Indians who has a familiarity with Greek authors in the original, and this work may be said to be the most authentic work in Bengali on ancient Greek civilisation.

Do. (in Bengali : illustrated), Vol. II. Demy 8vo pp. 861. 1925. Rs. 8-0.

This volume has been divided into three parts. Part I deals with the life and character of Socrates, Part II contains the details of judgment and death, and Part III contains the teachings of Socrates.



Introduction to Advaita Philosophy (English edition), by
Kokileswar Sastri, Vidyaratna, M.A. (*Second Edition,*
thoroughly revised and enlarged.) Demy 8vo pp. 280.
1926. Rs. 4-0.

The work is a brilliant exposition of the Sankara-School of the Vedanta Philosophy. The most striking feature of the work is the full consideration of various altogether new issues such as—(1) whether Sankara has denied the reality of the objects of the universe, (2) whether individuality has been resolved in his system of Philosophy into mere relations and actions and whether the Ego cannot be held to be an active power, (3) whether Vedanta advocates inertia, emptying of the human mind rather than its expansion, (4) whether Sankara's Theory can be called Pantheism, (5) what is the relation between Being and Not-Being; and between Infinite and Finite, (6) what is the place of Ethics and Religion, (7) what is the correct view on Vedantic Mukti, and such other valuable topics. The work will prove an indispensable companion for the thorough and correct understanding of the great Maya-Vada in its various aspects. Copious authoritative quotations from Sankara's commentaries on the 10 Upanishads, Brahma-Sutra and Gita have been given in the footnotes enhancing the value of the work, which are an invaluable mine of information on the subject. The author attempts also to clear up various misinterpretations and misrepresentations of the Sankara-Vedanta, giving a correct and right exposition.

Extracts from the opinions of a few are given:—

Professor A. Berriedale Keith, D.Litt., D.C.L., University of Edinburgh:—".....Your book is a remarkably able and highly interesting contribution to the interpretation of Sankara. Its collection of passages alone would be of very high value, for the extent of Sankara's writings is so great as to render easy reference impossible without such aid, and I fully appreciate the labour which has been involved in the selection of the texts cited. Even greater value applies to your powerful exposition of the realistic element in Sankara. Your restatement of his position in terms of modern philosophical conception, shows a very great skill and will demand the most careful consideration from those who seek to apprehend the true force of the teachings of the Acharyya.

On the perusal of the book in its *second edition*, the learned professor thus writes:—

"I have now found time to read your new edition, and as before I find in it a most persuasive and effective setting out of the doctrine of Sankara in its realistic aspects....It is of great importance to find the realistic side of his thought so well brought out by you, while in matters which are not directly concerned with this point, your exposition has the great merit of objectivity, and freedom from the modern practice of reading into Indian philosophy the doctrines of Hegelianism, etc. Your work will therefore I trust continue to exercise an important influence on the interpretation and appreciation of the Vedanta."

Professor Julius Jolly, Ph.D., University of Wurzburg, Bavaria:—
"This work contains an excellent exposition, I think, of the main prin-

ciples of the Advaita system and an equally excellent vindication of this against the reproaches raised by scholars wrongly interpreting its technical terms."

Sir George A. Grierson, K.C.I.E., Ph.D., D.Litt., LL.D., late Vice-President, Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland :—".....I have read a good deal of it and found it very interesting and instructive..... your book shows evidence of much original research and I hope that you will continue your studies of this and other important systems of Indian Philosophy."

Dr. L. D. Barnett, Oriental Studies, London Institution (University of London) :—".....Your book is a work of considerable merit."

Professor J. Wackernagel, Basel, Switzerland :—".....'Introduction to Advaita Philosophy' is a valuable book.....I shall not fail to make it known and accessible to fellow-workers interested in Indian Philosophy, and hope it will be appreciated universally according to its merits."

Professor Hermann Jacobi, Ph.D., University of Bonn, Germany :—".....I have read this novel exposition of Sankara's system with interest and profit. Whether one entirely agrees with the author's theory or not, one will admire his ingenuity and be grateful for many valuable suggestions..... It is an admirable book....."

Dr. M. E. Senart of Paris :—".....Your deep justice to the old master—Sankara—and your remarkable command of the difficult literary materials cannot but meet the grateful acknowledgment of all interested in this line of research."

Prof. S. V. Lezney, Ph.D., University of Prague :—".....The teaching of your great countryman—Sankara—has been treated by you in a very happy way and to much profit of your readers."

Prof. E. Washburn Hopkins, Ph.D., LL.D., Yale University, America :—".....My final judgment is that you have made a most important contribution to our knowledge of Sankara's Philosophy....."

Prof. Helmuth von Glasenapp, of Berlin University :—".....The philosophy of Sankara has always attracted me since I began to study Sanskrit. Your book was therefore of special interest to me and I fully appreciate lucid exposition of the doctrines of one of the greatest thinkers India has produced. I trust we may look forward to other books from your able pen, dealing also with the later and still little known phases of Vedanta Philosophy."

Prof. D. Johannes Hertel, Professor of Sanskrit, University of Leipzig, Germany :—".....No doubt this work—Introduction to Advaita Philosophy, 2nd Edition—is extremely useful, lucid in style, and independent in the representation of Sankara's doctrine. It remarkably marks a decided step in advance....."

Prof. Richard Garbe, Ph.D., of the University of Tübingen :—".....It is more than its title indicates; not only an able Introduction, but a very important contribution to the history of Indian Philosophy, especially Chapter III seems to me to be of particular importance, as according to it, the current notions about Sankara's conception of the world have to be corrected. I wish you all success which your learning and diligence deserve."

Prof. James H. Woods, Ph.D., of Harvard University :—".....Your book has given me the greatest pleasure. It is coherently written and the arguments move forward with logical precision and at the same time keep close to the text of the Vedanta. I found the book extremely valuable and I hope it will be the first one of the series. Your work has impressed me so much that I am sending you an invitation....."



Dr. Sylvain Lévi, Ph.D., of Collège de France, Paris:—".....Your book is of a lasting value. You have mastered Sankara's work as a real Pandit and you know to expose his doctrines perfectly as a modern scholar. Never did I realise before so fully the perfect unity of Sankara's teachings. Your book is a concordance, a Cyclopædia of Sankara's Philosophy. The quotations are well selected, thoroughly clear, conclusive; a glance over the notes at the foot of the pages shows they are a substantial reading, affording the *ग्रन्थ* of Sankara's thoughts....."

Prof. M. Bloomfield, of John Hopkins University:—".....Your book is, I am convinced, a most valuable contribution to our knowledge of India's high thought: your exposition of Sankara is that of a loving disciple but at the same time, critical as well as sympathetic. Your chapter on Maya is especially illuminating, but I remember every page of the book is full of clarifying information. No Indologist can possibly read it without being grateful to you for your first-hand, trustworthy help in this difficult field."

Prof. Richard Schmidt, Ph.D., of Münster University:—".....Surely your book is an admirably suitable introduction to that most magnificent achievement of Indian thought.....Your book is not only a highly interesting contribution to the interpretation of Sankara's writings, but also in every way a new argument of the justness of the "*ex orienti lux*." I wish you best success."

Prof. A. Hillebrandt, Ph.D., of Breslau University:—".....Your work marks a great progress by the brilliant exposition which Sankara's views have found therein by your painstaking labour and judicious treatment. I fully appreciate the value of your scholarly work which I think a perfect success. Allow me to repeat my opinion that your work represents a high standard of Indian scholarship."

Prof. H. Lüders, of Berlin University:—".....I have read your excellent Introduction with the greatest interest and profit. Your profound knowledge of Sankara has enabled you to carve out new ways to the understanding of India's great philosopher. In my opinion your work is a mark in the exposition of Vedānta Philosophy, and anybody who will take up in future those problems will have to deal with your views. You have solved some of the riddles proposed by apparent contradictions in the texts and I am sure we shall have to modify considerably the prevalent opinion on Sankara Philosophy."

Dr. P. K. Roy, D.Sc. (Lond. and Edin.):—"The Preface is well conceived as well as well written, and the book bears evidence of your labour and thought to give correct interpretations and to remove misinterpretations in all disputed and difficult points. You have done a great service to the cause of the true Religion of the Hindus by publishing this English version."

Prof. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor, The Andhra University:—".....I read with the greatest interest your valuable gift of Advaita Philosophy. As you may imagine, I appreciate very much your strenuous attempt to repudiate the popular view of the world-negating character of Sankara's philosophy. What struck me most in your book apart from its wealth of learning, was your independence of mind which is rather rare among Indian thinkers of the present day."

Professor Dr. L. Stecherbolsky, of Leningrad University, Russia:—"I am full of admiration for your wonderful knowledge of Sankara, and I have profited a great deal from its perusal....."

Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, July, 1926:—"The author is to be congratulated on having produced a very well-written and remarkably clear and able book dealing with a very thorny and difficult subject—the non-dualistic philosophy of the great Vedāntist Sankara. Mr. Sastri has collected a large number of passages of great value and



importance from the writings of Sankara and has expounded them with marked ability. His treatment of Sankara's philosophical position is done with great skill....."

The Magazine—Shin-kyo-ken-Vyn (Religious Research), Vol. III, Part 6, 1st November, 1926, of Tokyo University, Japan:—"It seems that the author is an authority on the Vedanta system of Philosophy in the Calcutta University of India. He has studied and mastered thoroughly the vast knowledge of the Sankara Philosophy.....The last two chapters are very interesting and give new light on the subject....." (Original in Japanese).

The Prager Presse (A German Periodical) writes a lengthy review from which only some lines are given below:—".....One of the most important of such publications is 'An Introduction to Advaita Philosophy,' which distinguishes itself from the average publications of its kind in a considerable measure. The author is conversant with all the minutest details of the subject, interprets it correctly and intelligently in a scientific method and his book is therefore a valuable contribution towards the right understanding of India's national philosophy. One of the great merits of the book is the clearness of the representations and the synoptical arrangement of Sankara's Philosophy."

The Indian Review (of Madras):—".....The present work under review is an able treatise aiming to simplify and popularize the difficult system of Advaita philosophy, and the learned author has endeavoured to furnish the student and the general reader with the right views about the teachings of Sankara on each of the topics treated therein. No pains have been spared to make the work a suitable introduction to the study of Vedanta.....an indispensable companion for any full understanding of Sankara's position....."

*The Calcutta Review—July, 1925:—*From a lengthy review of the book chapter by chapter, only a few lines are here extracted—"Pandit Kokileswar Sastri is already known among the savants of the East and the West and we are glad to see that he has well maintained the high tradition of scholarship for which his family is famous in Bengal."

Even when we fail to see eye to eye with our author's interpretation, supported though it is by closely-reasoned arguments and extensive quotations, we have to admit that he has for the first time cleared the atmosphere to enable an open mind to distinctly discern how Sankara has been misunderstood and misinterpreted by his Western critics. The author's own view regarding the right interpretation of Sankara has nothing hazy or equivocal and there is no halting statement, no vacillation, no lurking doubt anywhere in his mind as to the correctness of this interpretation made in the light of Sankara's own utterances combined together from a very large number of Sankara's commentaries....."

The Forward, October 3, 1926:—"Prof. Sastri's 'Advaita Philosophy' no longer requires any advertisement through the press. The book has already made its mark as one of the richest contributions to modern research on the 'Advaita Philosophy'.....In Prof. Sastri that philosophy has got a very lucid exponent.....as a piece of original research the book has received unqualified admiration from Indian as well as European scholars."

Adwaitavad (Bengali), by Kokileswar Sastri, Vidyaratna, M.A. (Second Edition, revised and enlarged.) Royal 8vo pp. 255. 1926. Rs. 3-8.

In the present work the author has given an admirable exposition of the Vedantic theory of Adwaitavada in all its different aspects. The work consists of five chapters. In the first chap-

Typical Selections, Vol. I.



GODDESS DURGA



ter, the nature of Nirgun Brahma and its relation to the world and the individual souls have been discussed and Sankara has been absolved from the charge of Pantheism. In Chapter II the nature of the individual Beings and Selves has been discussed. The fact that the Sankara school has not resolved the 'Individual' into qualities and states has been carefully examined. In Chapter III the author thoroughly discussed the doctrine of the 'Unreality of the Universe' and has attempted to prove that the Sankara school has not abolished the reality of the world. Chapter IV discusses the ethical theory, individual freedom, the Brahma-Sakshatkara, the 'contemplation of the Beautiful' and the final salvation in the transcendental goal. Here the relation between Karma and Jnana has been well brought out and bears the impress of originality. In Chapter V, an attempt has been made to trace the Mayavada of the Sankara school to the Rig-Veda as its original source. Numerous authoritative texts have been quoted at foot-notes enhancing the value of the book. No student of Philosophy ought to be without a copy of this book.

Ethics of the Hindus, by Susil Kumar Maitra, M.A.,
Lecturer in Philosophy, Calcutta University. Royal
Svo pp. 370. 1925. Rs. 4-8.

In this book the author has tried to give a philosophical exposition of Hindu Ethical ideas. What he has attempted is an analytical exposition of Hindu Ethics as distinguished from the historical. One of the excellent features of the book is the comparisons between Indian and European Philosophers which the author has introduced in explaining concepts and ideas which are peculiar to the Hindus.

Prof. J. H. Muirhead, M.A., Ph.D., University of California (late of Birmingham) :—"I may say however how much I value the attempts of your book and others which have recently come under my scrutiny, notably Professor Radhakrishnan's histories, to make the Philosophies of India more accessible to English readers both in Great Britain and in America. We find, I think, great difficulty not only in the language but on account of the great multitude of thinkers and views and any efforts to reduce these to simplicity and make the study of them more attractive seem to me a real contribution to a better understanding between East and West. So far from agreeing with the critics you mention in your Preface that comparisons should be avoided, I think that the comparisons you introduce between Indian and European philosophers are an excellent feature of your book.....As more specific studies of aspects of philosophy yours seem to me to come well after more general ones like Professor Radhakrishnan's, and as more specific still of particular ethical tendencies or doctrines, will, I am sure, be welcomed."

Lord Haldane :—".....The work is an interesting outcome of much research into the subject. It has the advantage of being a philosophical exposition of Hindu ethical ideas, instead of a mere history of the succession of these forms. The comparison with western ideas on the subject I have found valuable."

Mahamahopadhyay Dr. Gangunath Jha, M.A., D.Litt., Vice-Chancellor, University of Allahabad :—"I have looked into the book 'The Ethics of the

Hindus by S. K. Maitra, and have much pleasure in bearing testimony to its excellence. It supplies a clear and pretty accurate account of the Hindu ethical conception in all its bearings. The weak point of the book however lies in the omission of references to the 'original sources' upon which the whole work is professedly, and very rightly, based. How keenly the want of such references is felt will be clear when we refer to page 186, where certain views of Prabhakara and Kumarila are expounded in terms so modernly scientific that one would like to compare the statement with the words of the old author. But this is an omission which becomes marked only like a spot of ink on a white piece of cloth; and one would not have noticed it if the work had not been otherwise most commendable. The author deserves to be congratulated on his work."

Prof. E. W. Hopkins, of Yale University :—".....The subject is treated in a new light with great thoroughness and marked ability and is a very valuable addition to our knowledge of ethical authority and the bases recognised by the different schools of thought."

Prof. A. Berriedale Keith of Edinburgh University : "The work, I am glad to say, has substantial merits. It contains clear proof of wide reading, and of careful examination of the philosophical doctrines of the great systems of Indian Philosophy. Much of the material, if not precisely new, is presented under fresh aspects, and the book will be a valuable aid to those engaged in studying Indian Philosophy, both by reason of the positive value of the results and on account of the fruitful dissent which some of the opinions expressed will certainly evoke."

Journal of Philosophical Studies, January, 1928 :—"We can congratulate the author upon the scholarly and comprehensive way in which he presents the systems of Hindu Ethics and shows their very solid foundation."

"Mr. Maitra takes us over the main points of the psycho-ethical analysis of Self, as propounded in the familiar systems of Indian philosophy (Sankhya, Yoga, Mimamsa, Vedanta, Vaisheshika, Nyaya). This he does, not according to their historical sequence, but from a general human point of view regarding them all as manifestations of a uniform mentality. The value of this treatment cannot be overstated, for it leads us back to common principles as well as to self-analysis, two factors which are easily neglected by the student of religion and ethics. To derive a phenomenon from its antecedent does neither explain nor justify it completely, or as the author says, 'Continuity is not identity.'"

"The book presents a complete analysis of volition, conscience, purpose, virtue, and of the ethico-spiritual ideal (in its typical Hindu aspect of *moksha* or emancipation) finishing with a thorough review of the moral standards in Hindu ethics. As the author quotes very extensively from authoritative Sanskrit sources, it is impossible to understand the discussion without a knowledge of Sanskrit, be it only in order to check the English translation of philosophical terms, in which the author has been quite successful."

"The book will be welcomed by all students of Indian philosophy."

James Bisset Pratt in the Philosophical Review, July, 1927 :—

"Mr. Maitra is one of the younger members of that group of Indian thinkers who in our day are attempting to make the philosophy of their country a living force. Almost as if by deliberate co-operation, works of a truly philosophical nature, in exposition of Indian thought as thought, have appeared from the pens of men like Babu Bhagavan Das, the late Mr. Vasudeva Kirtikar, Mr. Coomaraswamy, Mr. Ranade, Professors Radhakrishnan and Dasgupta, not to mention less technical writers like Tagore and Muckerje. The book under review began as a thesis written in competition for a studentship in 1916; and after it had gained the award it was developed, over several years, into a book. It is based on a study of the original sources—no second-hand paraphrase of others' work—and its aim, like the aim of the



other Indian writers to whom reference was made above, is essentially philosophical rather than historical. In this it differs from the excellent little book by Professor Hopkins bearing almost the same title (*Ethics of India*), which was published just one year before Mr. Maitra's. Both books are admirable in presentation and each succeeds in its chosen task. But, in spite of the similarity in the titles, the chosen tasks are different. And Mr. Maitra, himself a Hindu in faith as well as in birth, is able to present Indian ethical philosophy with a conviction Professor Hopkins, with all his sympathy, could hardly feel, as having a just claim upon the acceptance of mankind.

"Mr. Maitra is a student not only of Indian but of European thought. In fact one of the aspects of his work which he thinks of most value consists in the running comparisons that he makes between Hindu and Western views. 'The author,' he says of himself, 'cannot conceive of any really useful enquiry into meaning and significance except through resolutions into the familiar and easily recognized modern equivalents: by interpretation he means simply this bringing out of agreements and differences with the ideas that obtain to-day.'

"It may be admitted, however, that the plan of exposition adopted serves to bring out certain important points in Indian thought and makes an excellent plan of presentation. Under "Objective and Social Ethics" Mr. Maitra arranges the various classifications of the duties, as dependent on caste and stage of life and upon the common nature of humanity, expounding in turn the treatment of Manu, Prashastapada, the Mimamsa, and Ramana's view. In Part II are presented, with a good deal of skill, many of the subtle psychological distinctions made by various Hindu schools of thought in the analysis of volition, of conscience, and of the springs of action. To this second part is devoted the major portion of the book, and the reader will find within it an exposition of many points of Hindu psychology as well as of ethics not elsewhere available in English. Part III is much briefer, and rightly so, dealing as it does with a subject so much better known through European works—the ethico-spiritual ideal of the various schools, and the methods proposed by them for its realization. Lack of space forbids more detail in this very inadequate account of a valuable book. But in brief summary it should be said that Mr. Maitra has shown himself a sound scholar and a careful and unprejudiced thinker, and that his book will be of real service to all those who would know more of the contribution which India has made to the study of morality."

Vedantaparibhasha, edited by Mahamahopadhyay Anantakrishna Sastri, Lecturer in Vedanta and Mimamsa, Calcutta University, with a Foreword by Prof. S. Radhakrishnan, M.A., King George V Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Calcutta University. *Second and Enlarged Edition*. Royal 8vo pp. 529. 1930. Rs. 6.

The work is a systematic exposition and defence of the Advaita theory of knowledge by Dharmaraja (17th century A.D.). It has eight chapters in which important problems of Advaita philosophy, such as the nature of the pramāṇas, grades of reality or to be more accurate, unreality, the relation of Brahman, Isvara and Jiva, the nature and status of the world, the relation of māyā and avidyā, salvation and the way to attain it, have been discussed with great care and cleverness. The present edition contains the text as well as an excellent commentary (Paribhasha-Prakashika) by Mahamahopadhyay Pandit A. K. Sastri, who has attempted to interpret the Paribhasha in a



most lucid way with pertinent illustrations and has critically discussed the views of the different schools of Advaitavada. The book will prove of immense value to Tols and Colleges where Vedanta Philosophy is studied.

Advaita Brahmasiddhi (in Devanagri), by Kasmiraka Sri Sadananda Yati with critical notes of Vamana Shastri and Mahamahopadhyay Gurucharan Tarkadarshantirtha. Revised by Mahamahopadhyay Gurucharan Tarkadarshantirtha and Pandit Panchanan Tarkavagish. Demy 8vo pp. 315 + 32. Rs. 3-12.

Some Aspects of the Doctrines of Maitreya(natha) and Asanga, by Prof. G. Tucci (*Readership Lectures delivered at the University*). Demy 8vo pp. 83. 1930. Re. 1-8.

The Historical Socrates and the Platonic Form of the Good (*Readership Lectures for 1930*), by A. D. Lindsay, LL.D., Master of Balliol College, Oxford. Demy 8vo pp. 33. As. 4.

The Basic Conception of Buddhism (*Adharchandra Mookerjee Lectures, 1932*), by Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Vidhushekhara Bhattacharyya. Demy 8vo pp. 109. Re. 1-12.

An attempt has been made here to show that while the sages of the Upanishads advocated the doctrine of Atman for the cessation of sufferings which arise from desire, the Buddha took a very bold step and propounded the theory of Anatman, and yet arrived at the same destination, starting from an opposite direction.

Prof. A. B. Dhruva, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Hindu University, writes :—
‘It is a scholarly work.....The book is written in a very lucid and erudite style.....’

Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganganath Jha, of Allahabad University writes :—
‘.....this small book has given me a clearer idea of Buddhism than any other book. This book is fully ‘documented’ and yet written in a popular style—a rather rare combination.’

Dr. M. Winternitz, of Prague University, Czecho-Slovakia, writes :— ‘It is a pleasure to follow the author who is equally at home in the philosophical literature of Brahmanism as in both the Buddhist Pali and Sanskrit literatures, in tracing the main ideas of Buddhism back to their Brahmanic sources.’



Dr. M. Walleser, Heidelberg :—".....according to my modest opinion—a considerable step towards a universal and at the same time harmonious understanding of Buddhism with its bewildering aspects of seeing incongruity. I readily confess having learnt a lot of things from the luminous statements of the revered author....."

A. Berriedale Keith of the Edinburgh University, writes :—"The work is a very clear and effective exposition of one view of the Anātkman doctrine, and will be most useful on that account....."

E. J. Thomas, Deputy Librarian of the Cambridge University, writes :—".....written with a wide knowledge and mastery of the original sources.a direct treatment written from a quite independent standpoint, and so free from the traditional accretions of modern theories."

VI. ECONOMICS, POLITICS, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

The Theory of Profits, by P. C. Ghosh, M.A., Lecturer in Economics in the University of Calcutta. Demy 8vo pp. 464. 1933. Rs. 7-8.

1. It analyses the various theories of profit and examines their fundamental assumptions.

2. It maintains that pure profit is merely an analytical concept of surplus, based upon an arbitrary standard of calculating business costs.

3. It argues that the risk theory simply states the problem of pure profit and does not present its solution.

4. It brings out the limitations of the marginal productivity theory of distribution and indicates why it cannot explain the nature nor determine the amount of the businessman's income.

5. It points out that the peculiarity of profit lies in the indirect method of earning the income and not in the nature of the services that help, industrially or financially, to turn out a product.

6. It contends that the nature of profit cannot be fruitfully described as a surplus, nor can it be regarded as a result of the industrial process. It is the outcome of the mercantile processes involved in the modern organisation of production.

7. It represents profit as the indirect return that a property brings to its owner for the labour or capital employed by him in acquiring it exclusively.

8. It emphasises the importance of profit in the maintenance of industrial equilibrium and indicates the sources from which disequilibrium may possibly ensue.

"No branch of economic theory is more in need of clarification, both for scientific and practical reasons, than the theory of profit. Mr. Ghosh's book is accordingly opportune and valuable. It begins with a thorough, lucid and accurate account of all the main theories of profit so far put forward. Mr. Ghosh then works out his own analysis, and reaches conclusions which are interesting and in some degree original. Profit, he argues, is "secured as the combined effect" of the business man's "still both in production-purchase and sale." It is to be explained by the virtually "mercantile nature of his social functions as a whole." Mr. Ghosh also examines profits as a causal factor in the dynamic economic process. The book as a whole is a pointed reminder how far the analysis of profits has been carried by modern economics since the classical 'surplus' theory on which Marx founded his system."—*The Times Literary Supplement*.

".....This book is worth reading. It indicates the bewildering variety of meanings given by economists to the concept profit. It shows that the profit-share cannot be considered adequately before one establishes a complete distribution theory. And, closely related to this point, it also indicates that profit as a distinctive income-share must be considered as an income-share related to all other income-shares taken together."—*The Journal of Political Economy*.

"His [Mr. Ghosh's] exposition is lucid and his analysis.....interesting and penetrating, and in places original."—*The Economic Journal*.

J. M. Keynes, Esq., M.A., C.B. :—"I saw enough of your work, and took part in enough discussions with you to be quite clear in my own mind that...you had made a great deal of progress towards the heart of this difficult and fascinating theory."

Prof. J. A. Schumpeter, J.U.D., Ph.D., University of Harvard.—"I believe the starting point—the idea of the 'indirect return'—to be a happy one, and the general structure of the argument to be sound. The book is certainly a very good performance and ought to conquer a place for you in the scientific profession."

M. H. Dobb, Esq., M.A., Lecturer in Economics, Cambridge University.—"I certainly think that you have got one or two central ideas of very considerable value in your book; and your general survey of theories of profits is interesting and useful."

Dr. P. Sraffa, Lecturer in Economics, Cambridge University.—"A respectable piece of work and...some original contribution."

Wages and Profit-sharing (with a Chapter on Indian conditions), by R. N. Gilchrist, M.A., Labour Intelligence Officer, Government of Bengal. Royal 8vo pp. 424. 1924. Rs. 7-0.

This book deals with three subjects. The first part is taken up with a description of the various systems of wage payment, viz., the time wage, the piece-work wage, premium bonus systems, systems of payment connected with scientific management and other systems. The second part deals with profit-sharing and co-partnership in the United Kingdom and other countries and is an exhaustive analysis of the principles underlying them. The third part of the book deals with general conditions of Indian labour, industrial peace in India and the payment of wages in India with special reference to payment in kind. Tea garden



and colliery labour are dealt with in some detail. Finally there are two appendices one dealing with a comparative study of recent legislation on conciliation and arbitration and also of trade-boards and works councils and the other giving in extenso the recent proposals of the Government of India regarding trade disputes and trade unions.

".....The author, who is a graduate of the Aberdeen University, has already revealed his skill in this class of work in a volume on 'Conciliation and Arbitration.' His writing is characterised by lucidity and reflects a wide and comprehensive knowledge of the subjects with which he deals....."—*The Aberdeen Press and Journal*, Feb. 24, 1925.

"An exhaustive inquiry into the questions of wages, profit-sharing and co-partnership."—*The Statist*, London, May 16, 1925.

"This careful and comprehensive piece of work is in fact a dictionary of profit-sharing, though the author does not reach his main subject till after some rather long-winded chapters on the methods of paying wages. He then examines the countries of the world in turn, notices what profit-sharing schemes have been established, their scope and measure of success. This is the most valuable part of the book, but the most interesting is certainly the appendix on Indian conditions. Mr. Gilchrist shows how different these are from those of this country, and advises great caution in applying British factory legislation to India."—*Times Literary Supplement*, London.

Factory Legislation in India, by J. C. Kydd, M.A. Royal Svo pp. 198. Rs. 4-8.

This publication discusses the conditions and terms of employment of factory labour by tracing a history of the Indian Factory Acts since 1802.

Contents: The first Indian Factory Act—The Bombay Factory Commission of 1884-85—Interest in Indian Factory Labour in the United Kingdom. The Indian Factory Commission of 1890 and the Act of 1891—Controversy between Trade Rivals—Night work—The Textile Factories Labour Committee of 1906—The Indian Factory Labour Commission of 1908 and the Act of 1911—The Indian and British Factory Acts—The International Labour Conference and the Indian Factory Act—The Indian Factories Acts, 1881 and 1911.

Regulations of Jail Labour. Demy Svo pp. 14. As. 6.

This booklet presents Government opinion on the subject of Jail Industries in British India, with special reference to their competition with similar industries carried on by private enterprises.

History of Police Organisation in India (Being select chapters of the Report of the Indian Police Commission, for 1902-03). Demy Svo pp. 53. As. 12.

The book shows how from its earliest stages the working of the Police has come up to what it is to-day and what part it plays in establishing order in the society and what further improvements it requires for the betterment of social relationship.

Man and Machine Power in War and Reconstruction, by Capt. J. W. Petavel, R.E. (Retd.), Lecturer on the Poverty Problem, Calcutta University, with a Foreword by Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I. Demy 8vo pp. 164. 1918. Re. 1-8.

In this book the author has tried to solve the great poverty problem by showing how the economic condition of the country can be improved by machine-power, only when individuals, for whose benefit it is applied, co-operate and how man-power serves little purpose without the aid of machine-power.

Self-Government and the Bread Problem, by the same author. Demy 8vo pp. 128. *Second Edition*. (Board.) 1921. Re. 1-8.

Do. (Cloth.) Re. 1-14.

The work is a series of four lectures on Poverty Problem delivered in the Calcutta University.

The fundamental fact dealt with in this book is that industrial progress having rendered very great use of unskilled labour possible, the foundation of a co-operative organisation might be laid with the young to their own immense advantage. The book solves problems of the greatest moment to the State.

Non-Co-operation and the Bread Problem, by the same author. Demy 8vo pp. 23. 1921. As. 6.

This booklet is the first lecture of a series delivered in the Calcutta University, with appendices.

In this treatise the author presents his views with regard to economic organisation and shows how it can help industrial development of the country befitting the masses.

Economic Causes of Famines in India (*Beereswar Mitter Medal, 1905*), by Satischandra Ray, M.A. Demy 8vo pp. 85. Rs. 4-4.



The causes of famine and remedies against it have been elaborately discussed in this book and a statistical information adduced shewing the financial effect of the calamity and its relation to mortality. The author shows by facts and arguments as also by quoting several extracts from official records that true remedies lie in the hands of Government.

Agricultural Indebtedness in India and its Remedies, by
Satischandra Ray, M.A. Royal 8vo pp. 493. Rs. 7-0.

It treats of Indian economic problems in one of their aspects, the materials being collected from old and inaccessible Blue Books, proceedings of Legislative Councils, and Government Reports and Publications. The compilation is designed to be a source-book and guide for advanced students and teachers who desire to prosecute a special study of Indian Economics.

Contents: Chapter I—Indebtedness of the Land-holding Classes. Chapter II—Grant of Loans and Advances to Agriculturists. Chapter III—Relief of Indebted Agriculturists. Chapter IV—Restrictions on the Alienation of Lands. Chapter V—Provision of Borrowing Facilities.

Problems of Rural India, by Prof. N. Gangulee, B.Sc.,
Ph.D. (London), Professor of Agriculture, Calcutta
University, Member of the Royal Commission on Indian
Agriculture. Royal 8vo pp. 166. 1928. Rs. 2-4.

The work is a collection of Lectures delivered in India and England on the following subjects:—

1. Problem of Increased Food Production in India.
2. The Need for the study of Agricultural Economics in India.
3. Agriculturist Industries.
4. Plea for Rural Reconstruction.
5. The Problem of Rural Life in India.
6. The British Commonwealth and the Indian Peasant.
7. Indian Politics and Rural Reform.
8. The Next Step in Indian Agricultural Development.
9. Among the Indian Rural Folk.
10. Real India.
11. The Common Task before us.
12. Rural Bengal.



Land Revenue Administration in India, by Satischandra Ray, M.A. Royal 8vo pp. 142. Rs. 2-13.

Compiled from red-letter reports of the five major provinces of India revised by the Governments. The book deals with matters of immense interest to a great majority of the population of India. Apart from its purely financial aspect, the book is of great importance from the social and political point of view.

Wealth and Welfare of the Bengal Delta (*Thesis approved for the Degree of Doctor of Science in the University of London*), by S. G. Panandikar, M.A., Ph.D. Royal 8vo pp. 372. 1926. Rs. 5.

The author has examined and analysed in detail the economic life of the Bengal Delta in all its aspects and has shown that its economic conditions are gradually tending to approximate more and more to those in the West. He has also suggested practical remedies for the defects in the economic organization of the Delta. It is not only a valuable work to the student of economics, but is also expected to be of great help to the politician and the administrator.

Ancient System of Irrigation in Bengal, by Sir William Willcocks. Demy 8vo pp. 134. Re. 1-8.

Lectures on Indian Railway Economics, by S. C. Ghose, Lecturer, Calcutta University; late General Manager of the B.K., A.K., K.F., and B.D.R. Rys.; and also for some time Special Officer with the Railway Board, Government of India, Railway Department.

Part I. (*Second Edition, thoroughly revised.*)
Demy 8vo pp. 132. 1927. Rs. 2-0.

Part II. Demy 8vo pp. 98. Rs. 3-0.

Part III. Demy 8vo pp. 166. (*Slightly worm-eaten*). Reduced price Rs. 2-4.

A comprehensive idea of Railway economics, Railway rates, Railway finance and of all up-to-date Railway problems, such as State vs. Company management, grouping of railways, train and



traffic control, coal traffic transportation, and loco coal contracts and of railway transportation working in detail can be had from a study of these books. Part I deals with railway economics, finance and rates. Part II deals with all the transportation-subjects, starting from making of embankments and ending with traffic and train control and pooling of wagons, and Part III deals with the more intricate problems of management.

"These lectures are essentially practical, and students who peruse them carefully will, undoubtedly, gain considerable insight into the various problems confronting railway working in India....."—*Modern Transport*, June 9, 1923.

Organization of Railways, by the same author. Demy Svo pp. 32. 1927. Re. 1-8.

In this book the author has discussed in great detail the systems of Railway Organization in India and in other countries and has made valuable suggestions regarding the proper division of responsibility among all branches of the railway operating departments. It is an interesting treatise and is expected to help readers to understand properly the very complex problems of the Indian Railways.

Development of Indian Railways, by Nalinaksha Sanyal, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.). Royal Svo pp. xvi + 397. 1930. Rs. 5-0.

In this book the author has dealt historically and critically with the policy, finances, management, rates and fares, law, and traffic and working results, etc., of Indian Railways, from the beginning up to 1928-29, and has indicated the lines along which improvements are called for. It is the most comprehensive and up-to-date work on Indian Railways, as approved by the University of London for the degree of Ph.D. (Ex.) in Economics, 1929.

"It is a well-informed and excellently written treatise which will amply repay the study of anyone interested in the subject of Indian railway development."—*Great Western Railway Magazine*, Feb. 1931.

Protection for Indian Steel, by E. H. Solomon, B.A. (Cantab.); sometimes Scholar of King's College, Cambridge; Professor of Political Economy, Presidency College, Calcutta, and Benares Hindu University. Royal Svo pp. 120. Rs. 5-0.

The problems dealt with in the book are:—Is protection necessary? Marginal vs. high protection. Comparative costs of



production. The conditions for Imperial preference. Methods and extent of Protection. Bounties and import duties. Subsidiary industries and their treatment.

Elementary Banking, by B. Ramachandra Rau, M.A., L.T., Ph.D. (*Second Edition, thoroughly revised and enlarged.*) Demy 8vo pp. 367. 1934. Rs. 4.

This little book gives a clear idea of a Commercial Bank and its theory and estimates the economic importance of their operations, *viz.*, Bank deposits, Note-issue, Drafts, Discounts, Loans and Advances, Investments and Acceptances. It will be a very useful book for commercial students who desire to understand the work of a bank—how it obtains its capital, how that capital is employed, how profits arise and are distributed and how again a Commercial Bank fails.

"It is clear and concise."—*The American Economic Review*.

"A valuable handbook on Indian Banking."—*The United Provinces Co-operative Journal*.

Economics of Leather Industry, by the same author. Demy 8vo pp. 194. 1926. Rs. 2-8.

In this book the author makes a careful economic survey of the existing sources of supply and deals with the economic importance of leather, causes of the decline of the indigenous leather industry, the export trade of raw hides and skins and the possibilities of successful leather industry in this country. The book contains valuable suggestions for the improvement of the raw material on which the economic life of various branches of leather industry depends.

".....The series of the articles ought to be read generally by all interested in the industries and commerce of India and particularly by those who are concerned with the leather industry and business."—*Modern Review*, April, May, June, 1925.

".....The author is to be congratulated upon producing a clear and complete exposition of the Indian trade and of India's raw materials, resources and the characteristics of them.....the information it furnishes will be interesting and valuable to the leather trade universally and the work forms an important addition to the trade's technical literature."—*The Leather Trades Review*, 10th February, 1926.

"The very able and practical monograph—his summary of suggestions deserves to be translated into the leading vernaculars of the country."—*The Mysore Economic Journal*.

"A useful glossary of terms—The book should prove useful to those interested in the economic side of the leather industries in India."—*The Bulletin of the Imperial Institute*.



"The Book is altogether interesting and suggestive and would repay reading."—*The Indian Journal of Economics*.

"Prof. Rau's volume is a great deal more than a mere academic treatise. He keeps himself in close contact with the market-place and is therefore able to offer a number of suggestions which will certainly serve to stimulate the interest of those connected with the trade in the hitherto unexplored possibilities of the leather industry in India. The appendices undoubtedly enhance the intent of the book. We commend this book to businessmen and students alike."—*The United Provinces Co-operative Journal*, July, 1926.

Inland Transport and Communication in Mediæval India,
by Bijoykumar Sarkar, A.B. (Harvard), Lecturer
in Economics, Calcutta University. Royal 8vo pp. 91.
1925. Re. 1-12.

The object of this book is to study the methods of inland transport and communication in mediæval India, roughly from the 11th to the 18th century A.D. In the preparation of this work, the chronicles of Mahomedan historians and the accounts of foreign travellers have been the author's principal sources of information.

W. H. Moreland :—"I have read Mr. Sarkar's book on Inland Transport with much interest, and I may say that, speaking generally, the method strikes me as sound and the execution satisfactory."

Prof. J. Jolly, Ph.D., University of Wurzburg, Bavaria :—"Mr. B. K. Sarkar's work on Inland Transport and Communication in Mediæval India is no doubt a valuable production. Mr. Sarkar appears to have spared no pains to collect important materials from the most various sources. His book is very pleasant reading and presents a vivid picture of the means of Water and Land Transport during the middle ages. The index is very copious and gives a good idea of the varied contents of the work."

"Adequate and useful study of Transportation. It is a useful service to gather the scattered references and organise the material in a systematic statement."—*American Economic Review*.

Charles Gide :—"Le petit livre de M.S. est d'une lecture agréable, comme serait celle d'un voyage à travers les âges et dans un pays qui n'a pas besoin du recul du temps pour être pittoresque. Une bonne part des renseignements donnés dans ce livre et les plus intéressants, est empruntée au livre d'un Français, Tavernier, dont le voyage dans l'Inde au xvii^e Siècle paraît avoir une valeur documentaire, pour l'histoire de l'Indépendance à celle du livre de voyage d'Arthur Young pour l'histoire de la France à la veille de la Révolution."

Paper Currency in India, by B. B. Dasgupta, M.A.,
Ph.D. (Cal.), B.Sc. (Econ.), (London), Reader,
Lucknow University. Demy 8vo pp. 332. 1927. Rs. 4-0.

"The whole monetary organisation of India is at present being discussed and examined by the public as it never was before; and it is to be hoped that this book which deals exhaustively with our Paper Currency but incidentally also with many other phases of our monetary system will be carefully read by many of the public and will enlighten and guide their judgment. The



author has shown in his handling of his thesis, originality of thought and treatment and his work is based on careful and painstaking research. I have read with special interest, attention and instruction the last chapter dealing with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance. I only wish that many more critics of that Report possessed the scholarly erudition and the well-balanced judgment of our author."

—From the Foreword by Prof. Sir J. C. Coyajee, Kt., I.E.S.

"Dr. Dasgupta deserves the gratitude of all students of Indian Economics and those engaged in currency controversies for having, for the first time, singled out the whole theory and system of Indian paper currency for a clear analytic treatment, shorn of the many non-economic issues that rightly or wrongly have been allowed to clog it.

The suggestions he makes are marked by a balanced and sound judgment and deserve careful consideration."—*Modern Review*, December, 1927.

Some Bengal Villages, an economic survey, edited by N. C. Bhattacharyya, M.A., B.L., and L. A. Natesan, M.A., B.L., with a Foreword by Sir Daniel Hamilton, Kt. Royal 8vo pp. 236. Rs. 3.

The village surveys contained in this volume are the results of the students' efforts. The data will be of some use in stimulating original investigations into the rural conditions of Bengal.

Land Problems of India, by Radhakamal Mukherjee, M.A., Ph.D. Demy 8vo pp. 369. Rs. 5.

This book directs attention to the difficult problems that have daily to be faced by the Indian peasant and calls for reforms which would include a modified State landlordism—a new Zamindarism paying the way for a real agricultural partnership between landlord and tenant—and a rehabilitated village community.

Dr. Radhakamal Mukherjee has in this book used historical and comparative methods in dealing with different types of land holding and village structure and with their economic effects in India. Methods of investigation such as those of Vinogradoff have been followed in tracing the development of clan, caste and communal distribution and village settlement in India. Thus the book is an important contribution to Indian village origins and its approaches from the angles of comparative ethnology and economic history materially supplement Baden Powell's treatment of the subject.

Even more important is its contribution towards understanding the complexities of the present land system and land unsettlement in India. The supersession of customary rights of peasants by landlord tenures and by the State, their economic weakness due to fractionalisation, the unfair distribution of the burden of taxation, the multiplication of rent-receivers, tenants and agricultural labourers, and the ease and frequency of transfers of land from cultivators to middle and money-lending classes—all these betoken an agrarian crisis in the country. Professor Mukherjee's scheme of agrarian reform includes the modification of the Zamindari system and its approximation to share tenancy as in Italy and Japan; grant of permanence and heritability to all grades of tenants; a drastic reduction of subletting and sub-



infeudation; restriction of borrowing, mortgage and transfer; compulsory re-
 trippment and consolidation of holdings; exemption of undersized holdings
 from rent and revenue enhancement; a progressive rate of taxation of agri-
 cultural income, weighing heavily upon landlords, lessors, and all kinds of
 intermediaries; redemption and settlement of unsecured debts of agricul-
 turists; abolition of usurious rates of interest and the establishment of debt
 conciliation and land courts in the villages.

Dr. Mukherjee is keenly alive to the changes in agrarian policy fore-
 shadowed in the New Constitution when the peasantry will gain political
 power, and in the economic democracy, the first stirrings of which are visible
 in widespread peasant unrest and tenant revolt. He records the social and
 political reactions of the agrarian problem and concludes with a warning
 that to delay reform, whether from fear of angering vested interests, or from
 apathy towards the unvocal classes is to sow the seeds of revolution.

The Rights and Duties of the Indian Citizen (*Second Series of Kamala Lectures*), by the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C. Demy 8vo pp. 126. 1927. Re. 1-8.

Public Administration in India (lectures delivered before the University of Calcutta in 1926-27), by Akshaya K. Ghose, Bar.-at-Law, sometimes Professor of Law, History and Politics. Royal 8vo pp. xxi+743. Excellent get-up and full cloth binding. 1930. Rs. 10-0.

The book deals with every aspect of the Government of India in action. In view of the forthcoming constitutional reforms in India and of the struggles on the part of the people for the attainment of self-government the work has a particular and practical importance, for, in it the author endeavours to examine and analyse in detail every aspect of the last reforms, from a purely academic point of view, and to assess their proper constitutional value. It is the only work of its kind and is entirely up-to-date. A work of years of study and research, the book in itself is more complete and altogether covers a wider area than any book hitherto published, dealing with the same subject so as to be recognised as the most authoritative and accurate work on the Government of India in motion.

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1. *Whitehall at Work*. (The India Office).—(a) Brief description of the English Cabinet; (b) The Secretary of State for India and his staff; (c) Under-Secretaries; (d) Their powers and duties; (e) The Council of India; (f) Its composition, powers, duties and privileges; (g) Secretary of State in Council; (h) Procedure in Council.



2. *Government in motion* (at Simla and Delhi): *Central Government in India*.—(a) Historical development; (b) Constitution of the Government of India; (c) The Viceroy and Governor-General; (d) The Executive Council; (e) The departments; (f) The Central subjects; (g) Execution of Governmental functions; (h) Powers and Privileges of the Viceroy; (i) Powers and duties of officers; (j) Procedure.
3. *Local Governments at work* (Provincial Governments).—(a) Historical growth; (b) Constitution; (c) The Governor; (d) The Executive Council; (e) The Ministers; (f) Reserved and Transferred departments; (g) Execution of Governmental functions; (h) Powers and privileges of the Governor; (i) Powers and duties of officers; (j) Procedure; (k) Units of Administration; (l) Decentralization; (m) The Executive of To-day.
4. *The Judiciary*: (Civil Justice).—(a) Historical growth of the Courts; (b) Civil Law Courts of to-day; (c) Their power and privileges.
5. *Criminal*: (Criminal Justice).—(a) History of the growth of Courts; (b) Criminal Law Courts of to-day; (c) Their powers and privileges; (d) How worked.
6. *The Police at Work*: (Maintenance of Law and Order).—(a) History of its growth; (b) Reforms; (c) Constitution of the force; (d) Their Sphere of Work; (e) Powers, duties and privileges; (f) Mode of Work; (g) The C.I.D.; (h) Their Classification.
7. *National Defence*: (The Military).—(a) History of the Army; (b) Constitution of the forces and their divisions; (c) Their work in peace; (d) Their work at war.
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(3) The Houses in Conflict.

(4) Certification.

(5) Provincial Legislatures—(a) Historical Growth; (b) Their form and strength; (c) How formed and by whom; (d) Their Power; (e) Process of legislation; (f) Method of work.

(6) The Executive and Legislature in Conflict.

Prof. A. Berriedale Keith :—".....a very clear and careful exposition, a sound and thoughtful work which should be easily understood among wide circles of persons interested in understanding the actual constitution of India."

Prof. Edward Jenks :—".....I shall derive great benefit from its learning and accuracy. And I desire to congratulate the University and the learned author heartily on the production of this monumental work."

Prof. Ernest Barker (Professor of Political Science in the University of Cambridge) :—".....I should like to say that when we make the development of the Government of India since 1858 a subject of study in one of our Triposes here, I am sure that Mr. Ghose's book will be a useful book for reference for our students."

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Times Literary Supplement (London) :—".....The book furnishes a comprehensive review of Indian Governmental machinery."

Civil and Military Gazette :—".....Presented in a correct and logical form.....a welcome source of information to students of Indian constitution....."

Hindu (Madras) :—".....has placed all those who are desirous of a sane, detailed and descriptive account.....under indebtedness.....a work of great utility."

Liberty (Calcutta) : ".....The readers will be bound to admire his presentations even when they differ.....the book is a mine of information."

Bengalee (Calcutta) :—".....examines with a scholarly outlook and large interpretative powers.....in a thesis of great value.....masterly work admirably presented."

A. B. Patrika (Calcutta) :—".....Questions have been dealt with a wealth of language and felicity of expression which at once command respect and create interest which does not flag until you come to the end.....has described the delicate machinery of finance and revenue with surprising lucidity.....if reliable description and responsible criticism of the governmental machinery are to be obtained we need only turn to this book."

Advance (Calcutta) :—".....It is a pleasure to read it.....Mr. Ghose has done a real service by putting in print the inner working of the different



branches of the administration. Author has come to grips with the machinery of the administration.....It is a *rade-mecum* which ought to be in the hands of every student of the subject and publicist. An invaluable help to constructive thinkers and politicians.....solid contribution.....masterly historical introduction with which he has prefaced every chapter."

Englishman :—".....wide knowledge and great lucidity. He knows how to take state machinery to pieces, to distinguish its essential from non-essential parts, and to fit the pieces together again so as to show the functions performed by each in relation to others.....the book is bound to be referred to as a work of authority....."

Calcutta Weekly Notes :—".....As the reader rises from his perusal of the book he is aware not only of some accession to knowledge but also of some definite feeling about every item he has learnt."

Modern Review :—".....a book..... which should be classed with the best standard works on the subject.....congratulate the author and the University of Calcutta for having brought out this excellent treatise on a subject which is now in the forefront."

Servant of India (Poona) :—".....stating the problems dispassionately.....excellent as a descriptive and historical treatment of Indian administrative institutions....."

Harvard Law Review (U.S.A.) :—".....is indeed comprehensive..... historical outline at the outset of each chapter is a very valuable feature of the work.....the treatment of the Provincial government is highly commendable.....The volume presents a broad and highly suggestive view of the British Indian political organisation of to-day."

The Mahratta :—".....A master-piece in itself.....eminently useful the book is sure to be.....will rank high in the great publications....."

Law Journal (Calcutta) :—".....amount of erudition and political sagacity.....fascinating style.....book of great merit.....excellent production....."

**The Case for Financial Justice to Bengal, by J. N. Gupta,
M.A., I.C.S. (retd.), Demy 8vo pp. 104. 1932.
Re. 1-0.**

A monograph dealing with the claims of Bengal for a redress of the injustice of depriving her of the major portion of her revenues and leaving her with totally inadequate and insufficient resources and reducing her to a position of marked inferiority as compared with the other provinces of India. Tracing the early revenue history of the Indian provinces the book shows the financial indebtedness of the rest of India to Bengal and the gradual depletion of the income allotted to Bengal owing to the adoption of fundamentally wrong and inequitable principles of the division of the Indian revenues between the Provinces and the Central Government. The highly deleterious effects of this unjust treatment on the moral, material and political progress of the province have been described and a strong case made out that without a fairer distribution of her revenue there is no hope for Bengal in any scheme of administration however advanced



and democratic a proposition which the Bengal Legislative Council has just endorsed in a strongly worded Resolution. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and the *Modern Review* in favourably reviewing the book state that it contains a very forcible yet moderate exposition of the claims of Bengal which is particularly opportune at the present moment when this important matter is under discussion before the Financial Committee of the Round Table Conference.

History of Political Thought (From Rammohun to Dayananda 1821-84), Vol. I: Bengal: by Bimanbihari Majumdar, M.A., Premchand Roychand Scholar. Demy 8vo pp. 518. 1934. Rs. 4-8.

In this book the author traces the ultimate growth of abstract political ideas in British India through a history of the activities of Indian political organizations and of the changing critical attitudes of Indian public men towards the Indo-British administration. The political ideas and theories of the greatest leaders of the Bengali thought in the pre-Congress era have been presented here for the first time in a compact and comprehensive form so as to enable the general readers as well as the statesmen and administrators to come to a better and quicker understanding of the trend of current politics.

Marquess of Zetland (Lord Ronaldshay)—"I should like to congratulate you upon having produced a volume of great interest and value. I think that the chapter which interested me more than any other was the one on Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, for whom I have always had a great admiration..... I hope that your volume will receive from the public the recognition which it deserves."

Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru—"I have found it extremely interesting and informing. I feel that your book will be very useful in giving the present generation of politicians some idea of the men who gave impetus to political thought in India in those far-off days. I believe many of our young men have not heard of the names that you mention in your book."

Dr. A. Berriedale Keith—"Contains a vast amount of information which is not familiar to students of political ideas even though well versed in western literature, and it is expressed with admirable lucidity. Moreover the author shows judgment and restraint in marked degree when dealing with matters of controversial type."

Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Kt., C.I.E.—"The book breaks new ground in the study of the history of modern India. The author has worked on sound lines by going to the original sources of his subject, especially the old periodical literature which is growing scarcer day by day."

Dr. Helmuth Von Glasenapp (Konigsberg University)—"An excellent piece of work and I read it with the greatest interest."

The Hindu Educational and Literary Supplement (Madras), January 1, 1935—".....Mr. Majumdar must be admitted as having rendered a real service to politicians and students by collecting evidence of continued and intense political thinking during the formative period of Indian nationalism. His work will prove a valuable work of reference, the fruit of wide reading and assiduous research."



From the leading editorial article entitled the "Growth of Indian Nationalism" in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, Sept. 27, 1934: ".....The history of the beginning of our national life has for the first time been published with all the antecedent factors and tendencies contributing toward it by Prof. Bimanbehari Majumdar, M.A., P.R.S., of Patna in his masterly work, 'History of Political Thought'.....From the standpoint of Indian nationalism Prof. Majumdar's book will be considered as having a perennial interest for the reader—a book that amply testifies to the writer's industry and sober scholarship.....A few weeks ago Mr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, the new Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University gave expression to his desire of bringing the University into closer contact with the public life of the country. Prof. Majumdar's work may be taken as the first step in that direction."

The Hindustan Review, January, 1935: ".....Prof. Majumdar has elaborately discussed the history of political organisations in India since 1835. Wrong dates about the Landholders' Society and the British Indian Society given in 'Political India' edited by Sir John Cumming (p. 33) should be revised in the light of the correct information supplied by the author in pp. 177-185 of this book. We must thank the author for his having taken so much trouble for utilizing for his work the original sources gathered from place to place. Reading old and brittle papers and manuscripts require great patience and skill which the author has fairly exhibited.....His style is lucid and expression attractive; and the book being devoid of dull technicalities and also being sometimes enlivened by touches of humour will be pleasant reading for all, whether specialists or general readers."

From the *Leaderette* in the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, 30th Sept., 1934: "শীতল পুস্তক এই প্রবন্ধনি বাঙালির রাজনীতি বিভাগের এক অমূল্য প্রত্নরূপে গুরুত্বের আলোচনার পক্ষে অসংলগ্ন-বহিষ্কারের পথ দেখাইবে।"

Calcutta Review, December, 1934: ".....To achieve his task he has ransacked the whole mass of available literature and has carefully perused the pages of newspapers and periodicals, the names of which are well nigh forgotten in these days.....Next to the author's industry, a reader is bound to admire his broad outlook, his clear vision and his unbiassed criticism of those whom he holds in high esteem.....The author's style is good and his language free from bombast. We all welcome the Volume and admire the author for his industry, erudition and clear analysis."

The Modern Review, March, 1935: "In spite of the quantities of scholarship which appear almost on every page the book is not heavy-reading. The author deserves our thanks for writing the first comprehensive account of our political consciousness in the interesting period of its germination."

New Orissa, March 19, 1935: "His comparative study, sound evolution and scholarly research into the voluminous mass of polemical and, controversial literature produced during this period make the book a precious guide in the wilderness of partisan writings. It is certainly one of the notable books which the Calcutta University has produced in recent years."

The Calcutta Municipal Gazette, June 15, 1935: "As a background of the present political history of India, it is unquestionably valuable, both for foreigners and Indians themselves."

VII. LAW

The Evolution of Law, by Nareschandra Sen Gupta, M.A., D.L., Advocate, Calcutta High Court. Royal 8vo pp. 191. 1925. Rs. 2-8.

In this work the author gives a systematic treatment of historical and comparative jurisprudence on the basis of the most up-to-date knowledge of ancient laws and the laws and institutions of retarded races. The work is designed as an introduction to the study of the subject which is treated simply and in broad outline. But it is not a mere collection of the views of other scholars. While the opinions of all standard authorities on the main topics of evolutionary jurisprudence are given, the author has given many new interpretations of facts and has put forward some strikingly new opinions. A remarkable feature of the work is the ample use of materials taken from a historical study of Hindu Law which has hitherto received far less attention than it deserved in connection with questions of evolutionary jurisprudence. This has led the author to formulate new theories of the forms of family organisation, marriage and kinship, law of procedure, of crimes, of the origin of property and of contract and a strikingly original theory of the law of Descent, which, it is hoped, will be found worthy of consideration by scholars. Contrary to accepted views, the author traces the origin of laws of inheritance to donations *mortis causa* or at the time of renunciation and thus establishes the primacy of testamentary over intestate succession. In an appendix the author gives a discussion of the history of the Hindu Joint Family Law which throws much new light on the subject. As the author points out in the preface, the state of our knowledge of the subject being what it is, it is impossible to systematise the existing knowledge of the subject without a certain measure of theorising on one's own account. This the author has done on a large scale and in the treatment of every topic dealt with by him there are new thoughts and interesting new points of view presented which will furnish food for reflection.

The Problems of Aerial Law, by Bijankumar Mukherjee, M.A., D.L. Demy 8vo pp. 255. 1925. Rs. 2-8.

The work is a thesis approved for the Degree of Doctor of Law. It is divided into four chapters:—

Chapter I.—Beginning and Development of Aerial Law. In this chapter, the author has collected the earliest legal ideas on the subject and has attempted to show how these ideas gradually broadened down with increasing discoveries of human science.

Chapter II.—Sovereignty of the Air. Here the author has examined minutely the different theories that have been put forward by different jurists and has suggested all possible arguments that could be advanced either for or against them.

Chapter III.—Principles of International Law relating to the Air Space. This chapter has been subdivided into two parts. In the first part the author has analysed and examined in detail the 45 articles contained in the Air Navigation Convention of



1919 and has suggested alterations wherever the provisions appeared to him to be unsound in principle or unworkable in practice. The other part, which deals with questions of war and neutrality, is much more speculative in nature and the author has built up the law with such materials as were furnished by the analogy of the existing usages of maritime warfare and the practices of the combatants in the last great European War.

Chapter IV.—Principles of Municipal Law relating to the Air Space. In this chapter the author's principal effort has been to establish that a perfectly consistent theory affording a complete solution of the several problems of private law that arise in connection with the use of air space may be constructed from the principles of English Common Law as they have been applied by English and American Courts.

Effect of War on Contracts (*Onauth Nauth Deb Prize, 1917*), by Praphullachandra Ghosh, M.A., B.L. Demy 8vo pp. 152. Rs. 4-8.

The book describes at length the changes brought about by the last European War in the commercial and financial relations of nations and individuals.

Trading with the Enemy (*Onauth Nauth Deb Prize, 1918*), by A. C. Gupta, M.A., B.L. Demy 8vo pp. 146. Rs. 4-8.

The volume deals with the general principles of the law (according to the English Common Law) of Trading with the Enemy to which the last European War lent interest and prominence.

Legal Aspects of Strikes (*Onauth Nauth Deb Prize, 1919*), by Prabodhchandra Ghosh, M.A., B.L. Demy 8vo pp. 61. Rs. 2-4.

In the opinion of the author, concerted movements of labour analogous to strikes are as old as history itself. In dealing with the history of strikes he, therefore, traces their origin and course, not only from a legal point of view but also from a historical standpoint and discusses the remedial measures in the light of the condition of labour in other countries.

Occupancy Right—Its History and Incidents (*Onauth Nauth Deb Prize*), by Radharaman Mookerjee, B.L.,

Vakil, Calcutta High Court. Author of the *Law of Benami*. Demy 8vo pp. 436. Rs. 6-0.

The work contains a history of Land Tenure in India from the earliest Vedic age down to the modern times and traverses practically most of the important and relevant portions of the Bengal Tenancy Act as explained in the leading cases on the subject, and indicates the basic principles thereof not done in any other previous publication.

Position of Women in Hindu Law, by Dwarka Nath Mitra, M.A., D.L., Judge, High Court, Calcutta. Demy 8vo pp. 758. Rs. 12-0.

The work is a thesis approved for the Degree of Doctor of Law in the University of Calcutta. It is generally based on original research as well as on the results achieved by previous writers on Hindu Law. It traces historically the various stages in the development of the position of women in Hindu Law.

General Contents

Chapter I.—Introductory—Scope of the subject—Development of Hindu Law in different periods—Sources of Hindu Law.

Chapter II.—Status of Women generally—Right of Women to Upanayan and to the study of the Vedas—Tendency in Dharma Shastras to reduce women to the level of Shudras—Dependence is only moral and not legal subjection—Views of European writers on the question of dependence—Judicial interpretation of the dependence of Women—Theory of perpetual tutelage—Views taken by different High Courts—Testamentary capacity of Women under Hindu Law—Right of daughters and sisters to maintenance.

Chapter III.—Status of Wife and the Law of Marriage—Raghunandan's definition of marriage—Marriage of Women not compulsory in the Vedic ages—Different forms of marriage—Capacity of persons to marry—Whether marriage of widows is allowable—Rule of prohibited degrees in marriage—Inter-marriage between different castes—Marriage of a Hindu with a Christian woman not invalid—Formalities attending marriage—Wife's right to maintenance—Divorce.

Chapter IV.—Status of Widows—Power of Widow to adopt—Divergence of opinion in different Schools—Right of Hindu Widow to maintenance—Widow marriage.



Chapter V.—Proprietary Position of Women—(Inheritance, Interpretation of Vedic Texts concerning inheritance by leading commentators—Widow's right to inherit—Principles of succession of daughters in the Bengal School.

Chapter VI.—Proprietary Rights of Women—Stridhan—Extent of the rights of a woman over her Stridhan—Three classes of Stridhan, etc.

Chapter VII.—Status of Courtesans and Dancing Girls—Concubines tolerated by Hindu Law—Rules governing status of dancing girls.

The Theory of Adoption (*Jogendrachandra Ghosh Prize, 1909*), by Pandit Durvasula Sriram Sastri. Demy 8vo pp. 59. Rs. 3-12.

It discusses the origin and merits of the theory of adoption in a Hindu family.

Separation of Executive and Judicial Functions, by R. N. Gilchrist, M.A. Demy 8vo pp. 244. Rs. 4-0.

The Hindu Philosophy of Law, by Radhabinode Pal, M.A., D.L. Demy 8vo pp. 176. Rs. 6.

In this book the author has directed his efforts mainly towards an unfolding of early Hindu fundamental conception of law and has confined himself to the Vedic and post-Vedic times prior to the Institutes of Manu. The second, third, fourth and fifth chapters particularly, which relate to an enquiry into the philosophical conceptions of Law, contain original matters, treated in an original way.

Law of Primogeniture (Tagore Law Lectures delivered in the Calcutta University in 1925), by Radhabinode Pal, M.A., D.L. Royal 8vo pp. 556. 1930. Rs. 12.

In these lectures the author has traced the origin and growth of primogeniture in various countries. The bulk of the volume, however, is devoted to tracing the development of the law in India and for this purpose the author having started from the remotest times has fully examined how these various rules attained their present state. He has also discussed in this volume all possible modern problems and has dealt with the actual application of the law signalizing the divergences of opinion and of practice.

".....the author reveals wide learning in the ancient literature and in the modern problems facing the courts. The contribution of the work is its emphasis upon the religious element in primogeniture, even in systems where partition of the economic assets of the family is practised. Thus primogeniture in India is concerned largely with religious functions and with the descent of offices. These have been treated by the courts (under English influence) as if they were property; and the artificial English conception of custom has even been transported to that country. Appalling confusion is the result, as Dr. Pal lucidly and ably demonstrated."—*Harvard Law Review*, Vol. XLIV, No. 2, December 1930, p. 329.

Katyayana-Mata-Sangraha, by Narayanchandra Banerjee, M.A., Lecturer in the Departments of History and Anthropology, Calcutta University. Royal 8vo pp. 92. 1927. Rs. 2-4.

The work is a collection of over 800 verses which are the legal fragments of Katyayana relating to Vyavahāra (solution of a dispute).

Law of Fixtures in British India (*Onauth Nauth Deb Prize Thesis, 1928*), by Manmathanath Ray, M.A., B.L. Royal 8vo pp. 165. Rs. 3-12.

The Modern Theories of Jurisprudence, Vol. II, by Karunamay Basu, M.A., B.L. Royal 8vo pp. 218. Rs. 4.

Hindu Law of Evidence or a Comparative Study of the Law of Evidence according to the Smritis, by Amarswar Thakur, M.A., Ph.D. Royal 8vo pp. 277 + xvi. 1933. Rs. 4-0.

Juristic Personality of Hindu Deities, by S. C. Bagchi, LL.D., being three lectures on the juristic nature of Hindu Deities delivered by the author as Asutosh Mookerjee Lecturer in 1931. The lectures develop Sir Asutosh Mookerjee's view that the Hindu Deity is not a juristic person for all purposes. Demy 8vo pp. 86. Re. 1-0.

".....your Asutosh Lectures.....show considerable research. I am reading it with very great interest indeed."—*Hon'ble Sir S. M. Sulaiman, Kt., etc., Chief Justice, High Court, Allahabad.*

".....your erudite and masterly exposition of the subject, with the aid of appropriate original texts and proceeding on reasonings which are strictly logical and perfectly clear, has succeeded in removing much of the misconception that prevails with regard to it....."—*Hon'ble Justice Sir M. N. Mukherji, High Court, Calcutta.*



".....I am very glad to have the book and I am looking forward to reading it with great pleasure and profit....."—*Prof. C. K. Allen*, Some time Professor of Jurisprudence, Warden, Rhodes House, Oxford.

".....the Lecturer has spared no pains in elucidating the various and somewhat conflicting and puzzling theories of Juristic Personality..... We recommend the book for a careful perusal by every serious student of Law.—*Calcutta Law Journal*, 16th December, 1933.

".....Dr. Bagchi has studied deeply and comprehensively the subject of juristic personality.....Dr. Bagchi has argued from old Sanskrit texts that a Hindu deity is not a complete juristic personality.....Mr. Justice Manmathanath Mookherjee seems to think with regard to Dr. Bagchi's lectures that 'he has been the first in the field to introduce a line of thought which has clarified the position and enabled one to look at the question from a proper angle of vision.' With this estimate of Dr. Bagchi's contribution to the question there will be general agreement. We commend these lectures to all serious students of the fundamental concepts of Hindu Law."—*The Forward*, May, 28, 1934.

".....Dr. Bagchi's *Juristic Personality of Hindu Deities* is not only a learned but a luminous discussion of the subject it deals with..... we are glad to have from him a comprehensive and fully up-to-date exposition of an important branch of Hindu Law."—*The Hindustan Review*, August, 1934.

LEADING CASES

- * Part I, Hindu Law. Royal 8vo pp. 245. Re. 1-8.
- * Part II, Muhammadan Law. Royal 8vo pp. 171. Re. 1-0.
- * Part III, Land Tenures, Land Revenue and Prescription. Royal 8vo pp. 158. Re. 1-0.
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- * Part VIII, Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure and Limitation. Royal 8vo pp. 89. Re. 1-0.
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 - Limitation. Royal 8vo pp. 37. As. 8.
 - Law of Crimes. Royal 8vo pp. 141. Re. 1-0.

VIII. INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS

Recent Developments in International Law (*Tagore Law Lectures delivered in the Calcutta University in 1922*), by J. W. Garner, Ph.D., D.L., Professor of



Political Science in the University of Illinois. Royal 8vo pp. 850. Nice get-up. Excellent full cloth binding. Price (in India) Rs. 17-0 and 30s. (*abroad*).

In these lectures the author has traced and evaluated all the more important developments of International Law, which originating in more remote times, have attained their present state since the opening of the twentieth century. He has also discussed in this Volume the actual interpretation and application of the Law, as well as its development, signalized the divergencies of opinion and of practice, indicated the principal tendencies which have characterised the recent history of the Law and put forth some observations in the probable future lines of development in the light of new and rapidly changing conditions.

Summary of contents:—1. Recent and present tendencies in the Development of International Law. 2. Development of Conventional International Law; the Hague Conventions. 3. Development of the Conventional Law of Maritime Warfare; the Declaration of London. 4. Development of International Aerial Law. 5. Interpretation and Application of International Law in Recent Wars. 6. Interpretation and Application of International Law during the World War. 7. The Treaties of Peace (1919) and International Law. 8. Progress of International Arbitration. 9. Development of other Agencies for the Peaceable Settlement of International Disputes. 10. Development of International Legislation and Organisation. 11. Development of International Court of Justice. 12. Progress of Codification. 13. The Reconstruction of International Law.

"Prof. Garner's Tagore Law lectures are really a history of modern International Law, with the main emphasis placed on the period since the beginning of the present century.....The book is in fact a treatise containing an enormous mass of information well documented and lucidly arranged. It is the only book in English which even attempts to cover in comprehensive manner the whole recent history of International Law. This is a great achievement, and one for which, in this age of periodical literature and monographs on particular topics, Prof. Garner deserves the thanks of all international lawyers....."—*Society of Comparative Legislation, London.*

International Law and Customs in Ancient India, by Pramathanath Banerjee, M.A., B.L. Royal 8vo pp. 170. Rs. 4.

In this interesting book the author demonstrates the elaborate code of International Law and military usages which existed in Ancient India, and a cursory glance will show that the Ancient Indian usage in this matter was much more elaborate and much more humane than that followed by all nations of antiquity and even by nations of Modern Europe.



Contents:—Sources of International Law—International Status of Persons in International Law—Intercourse of States—The Essential Rights and Duties of States—The Theory of the Balance of Power—Treaties and Alliances—War: Character: Grounds—The Law relating to Enemy Persons and Enemy Property—The Agents, Instruments, and Methods of Warfare—Neutrality.

Current International Co-operation (*Readership Lectures in the Calcutta University, 1927*), by Manley O. Hudson, Bemis Professor of International Law, Harvard University. Crown 8vo pp. 153. Rs. 2-0.

Contents:—Lecture I—The Growth of International Co-operation before the War. Lecture II—The Role of the League of Nations in World Society. Lecture III—The Role of International Courts in World Society. Lecture IV—The Current Development of International Law.

The European Alliance: 1815-25, by Prof. C. K. Webster, M.A., Litt.D., F.B.A. Royal 8vo pp. 94. 1929. Re. 1-8.

In these lectures delivered before the University the author describes the European Alliance in the light of recent researches in British and European archives. The last is devoted to a comparison with the League of Nations.

IX. LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

1. GRAMMAR, DICTIONARY, &c.

* **Sanskrit Vyakaran (in Bengali)**, *Revised* by Muralydhara Banerjee, M.A., and Prabhatchandra Chakravarti, M.A., Ph.D. D/C 16mo pp. 312. Rs. 2-0.

* **Balavataro or an Elementary Pali Grammar**. *Revised edition* by Sailendranath Mitra, M.A. Demy 8vo pp. 122. Re. 1-0.

* Text-book.



A Grammar of the Tibetan Language, by H. Bruce Hannah, Bar.-at-Law. Royal 8vo pp. 416. *Slightly worm-eaten.* Reduced price Rs. 7-8.

English-Tibetan Dictionary, by Lama Dawsamdub Kazi. Royal 8vo pp. 1003. *Slightly worm-eaten.* Reduced price Rs. 12-0.

Manoel da Assumpcam's Bengali Grammar: Facsimile Reprint of the Original Portuguese with Bengali Translation and Selections from his Bengali-Portuguese Vocabulary: Edited and Translated with Introduction, by Suniti Kumar Chatterji, M.A. (Cal.), D.Lit. (Lond.), Khaira Professor of Indian Linguistics and Phonetics, Calcutta University, and Priyaranjan Sen, M.A., Lecturer, Post-Graduate Department, Calcutta University. 1931. D/F'cap. 8vo pp. 50 + 136. With three Plates Full Cloth, Rs. 4.

Manoel da Assumpcam, a member of the Brotherhood of Saint Augustin in the congregation of Eastern India, was a Roman Catholic Missionary from Portugal who ministered to the Bengali and other mixed Christian community in the district of Dacca early in the 18th century. He was the author of a Bengali Grammar in the Portuguese Language, which was supplemented by Bengali-Portuguese and Portuguese-Bengali vocabularies, and this work was published from Lisbon in Portugal in 1743. The Bengali words are given in the Roman character, following the Portuguese pronunciation of the letters. This is the oldest printed book dealing with the Bengali language. Padre Assumpcam was also the author of a Bengali translation of a Roman Catholic Catechism which seems to have been published in the same year. N. B. Halhed's Bengali Grammar published from Hughli in 1778 is the first book to employ Bengali types, and the present work is a quarter of a century older than Halhed's book.

Padre Assumpcam's Grammar is valuable from the philological point of view. It gives the Dacca dialect of about 200 years ago, and the system of Roman transcription of Bengali words is important from point of view of Bengali Phonology. The work is rare, and the present edition has been made from the copy in the library of the British Museum. The text is a facsimile reprint of the original edition, page by page and line by line. A Bengali translation, the work of Mr. Sen, is given



opposite, and there is an introduction in Bengali by Prof. S. K. Chatterji. A selection from the Padre's interesting and important vocabulary is also given.

As a reprint and a translation of one of the earliest grammars of Modern Indian language known, the present work is unique in Modern Indian Philology.

There are three plates, giving reproductions of the title-page and four other pages of the original edition.

Sir George A. Grierson : " It is hardly necessary for me to lay stress on the great value of the work, a reproduction and translation of the first account of the Bengali Language ever written by a European. May I therefore simply offer my congratulations to the University, and to the learned editors and translators of its successful publication? The original edition, I need not say, was unique, and every student of Indian languages will rejoice that it has now come within his reach in the form of this edition."

Dr. L. D. Barnett, British Museum : " It is a most interesting publication, most efficiently executed."

A Mundari-English Dictionary, by Manindrabhusan Bhaduri, B.L. Demy 8vo pp. 245. 1931. Rs. 3-0.

A vocabulary of Mundari words and their meanings, with phonetic and etymological notes.

An excellent hand-book for those who wish to learn the language, as well as for a scientific study of the language.

With an introduction by *Rai Bahadur Saratchandra Roy*, M.A., B.L., Honorary Member, Folk Lore Society, London, Corresponding Member of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. Author of " The Mundas and their Country," etc., etc.

The Rev. P. O. Bodding, M.A., F.A.S.B., M.Norweg. Academy, etc., etc., writes :—".....The work that I am at present occupied with (a Santali-English Dictionary, with etymological remarks) will be very much furthered by a Mundari Dictionary.....This is the first that I have seen on Mundari. It will be of excellent value to those for whom it is intended.The meanings given are clear and to the point.....I am pleased seeing this work....."

P. C. Tallents, Esq., I.C.S., C.I.E., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, writes :—".....Your interesting Mundari Dictionaryits merits are, I am sure great....."

W. G. Lacey, Esq., I.C.S., Census Superintendent, Bihar and Orissa, writes :—".....I have no doubt that it will serve a most useful purpose.....the general get-up of the book appears to be admirable....."

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Selections from Avesta and Old Persian. First Series,
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Philosophy of Sanskrit Grammar, by Prabhatchandra Chakravarti, M.A., Ph.D. Demy 8vo pp. 358. 1930. Rs. 5-0.

In this unique work the author has made a comprehensive study of the philosophical aspect of Sanskrit Grammar mainly making use of the materials from the *Mahābhāṣya* and the *Vākyapadīya*. The book deals, among other interesting things, with the origin of grammatical conceptions, the fundamental principles of grammar, the theory of *Sphota* and the relation of grammar with other systems of thought. The author has succeeded in showing that grammar was studied in ancient India not as a collection of indefinite *Sūtras* but the Hindu grammarians occupied themselves with speculations on the philosophical side of language and grammar. Here one will find the reasonable account why the science of grammar was elevated to the dignity of *Āgama* and *Smṛiti* and considered as a system of thought by itself broadbased on strictly philosophical principles.

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Dr. Otto Strass, Breslau (Orientalistische Literatur-zeitung, 1931, Nr. 8) :—"The Author, Lecturer in Sanskrit of the Calcutta University, already known through his work 'Linguistic Speculations of Hindus' (cf. ZDMG 81, 1911), was given the inspiration to tackle this important theme by Sir Asutosh Mukherjee, the great genius of all Scientific Researches in Bengal during the last decade. His claim, that by means of a systematic research of purely Philosophical Aspect of the Sanskrit Grammar he has filled a long-felt want, will be gladly acknowledged by every one who has read those two substantial as well as difficult works, namely, the Mahābhāṣya of Patañjali and the Vākyapadīya of Bhartṛhari. The context contains such solid stuff, so many well-chosen verses out of the authoritative works, that no Indologist who has not worked in this field can pass over this work....."

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Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, January, 1926, pp. 123-124 (revised by Prof. J. Charpentier) :—"The lengthy papers by Mr. P. C. Chakravarti, on 'the Linguistic Speculations of the Hindus' is, in general, far beyond the criticism of the present writer who pleads to be more or less



unacquainted with the detailed theories of the Vaiyākaraṇas, Naiyāyikas and Mīmāṃsakas. But it seems that the author has stated his points in a fairly clear way, and given an analysis of the often very intricate linguistic speculations belonging to the ancient Schools of Hindu Grammarians and Philosophers which is not wholly out of reach of the outsiders. There is a great interest attached to the part of the work dealing with the very ancient idea of the eternity of the Vāk; that this idea does in reality belong to the oldest set of Hindu speculations has for long seemed clear to me, from quite different reasons."

Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies (London Institution), Vol. IV, Part II, Nov. 1926, pp. 377-379 :—"This work is an interesting contribution to the history of Linguistics and is an attempt to bring into a consistent whole the linguistic theories of ancient Hindu Philosophers and Grammarians. The author gives a fairly complete exposition of Hindu theories on the origin of language and his treatment of the well-known controversy on the eternity of sound shows considerable freshness and sound judgment. Attention may also be drawn to the very interesting record of speculations on the nature of the sentence and on the relation between the stem and the suffix."

The Hindustan Review (Patna) :—"Prof. Prabhatchandra Chakravarti, M.A., Ph.D., who had submitted a thesis of his linguistic researches for the Fremchand Roychand Studentship, has considerably enlarged it by several additional matters in the publication—*The Linguistic Speculations of the Hindus* (The University of Calcutta, Calcutta). The author while giving an analysis of linguistic speculations belonging to Hindu grammarians and philosophers of ancient schools has done well to set forth such speculations regarding the various problems of the linguistic science. The book is a masterpiece of research."

Listy Filologicke (Journal of Philology), 1926, p. 191 :—"An interesting study of the views of Indian grammarians on the origin and evolution of the old Indian language has been written by Prabhatchandra Chakrabarti (*Linguistic Speculations of the Hindus*, a reprint from the 12th Volume of the *Journal of the Department of Letters*, published by the Calcutta University).

The work is divided into two parts. In the first part the author, who is a lecturer in Sanskrit of the Calcutta University, has sifted the theory of the different grammarians on the origin of the Sanskrit language. It is known that the language had with the Hindus become very early a subject of very deep study. We can recognize, from the morphology of the text of the Vedas and from the *Pratishakhyas* and Yaska's *Nirukta* as well as from the later Paninian *Astadhyayi* and Patanjali's *Mahabhasya*, that in India also the question whether the language has been given to mankind by the will of God (*isareccha*) or has originated as a product of human ingenuity (*indriya nityan vacanam*), had been discussed. But Mr. P. C. Chakrabarti has anew shown that even the old Hindu theoreticians as Yaska and others were very well aware of the difference between the literary language and the spoken tongue, and that the so-called Sanskrit had been at a certain period a language really spoken, but later it was spoken by the educated class only as it asserts itself from the assertion of Patanjali. The author also rightly discusses about the relation of the Vedic tongue to Sanskrit, of the relation of Sanskrit to the Pre-Sanskrit languages, and about the intrusion of foreign words into Sanskrit. But the assertion that the Prakritic languages have originated directly from Sanskrit (*vide p. 131*) is not right. Certain pre-Sanskrit forms as the Nominative Plural Masculine, Prakrit -aho (Pali -ase), Instrumental Singular -a in the a-stem, Instrumental Plural Prakrit -ehin (Pali -ehi), the Pronominal form *amhe*, etc., have shown that Sanskrit is a sister tongue of the Prakrit languages.

In the second part the author discusses semantics. Indian grammarians beginning already with Yaska had regarded not only the form of the word, but the meaning as well. The Indian grammarians also have considered the relation of the word and its significance, whether the significance is in the word as its inherent power (*śaktih*) or it has been assigned to it by some will



(*samketana*). Already Bhartṛhari's *Vakya-padiyam* stipulates that the uncertain significance of the word issues from (1) sentence, (2) coherence, (3) meaning, (4) propriety, (5) place and (6) time (*vakyad, prakṛat, arthad, anūtyad, desakālah*). Thus, if we at meal-time say *saindhavam anaya*, it is evident we are asking for salt. Although, *saindhava* means Horse as well.

The author then discusses the change of significance, synonyms, the transferring of meaning and of accident, always on the basis of the conclusions of Hindu theoreticians. The treatise is plain-reading, almost without misprints and it is a very valuable supplement to Sanskrit grammatical study.

Elements of the Science of Language, by I. J. S. Taraporewala, B.A., Ph.D. Demy 8vo pp. 520. Rs. 10-0.

"The book is primarily intended for Indian students having interest in a subject universally regarded as 'dry,' and consequently extremely uninteresting. The author has tried to bring home various examples to the students by choosing them from Indian Languages. His main object is to lead on our students through familiar paths. The very full Index is another valuable feature of the book, which makes it a ready work of reference."

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"Such a work must have taken a good deal of your time. It will indeed be most useful especially for Indian students, who have so little in English on the subject."—*Prof. R. L. Turner, M.A., Prof. of Sanskrit, London.*

2. BENGALI

Bangla Bhasna-Tattwer Bhumika, by Prof. S. K. Chatterji, M.A., D.Lit. (Second edition revised). D/C. 16mo pp. 184+16. 1933. Rs. 2-0.

Third Edition. Revised and Enlarged (*in the Press*).



Two Papers, in Bengali, on the fundamentals of Bengali linguistic and racial history and on some principles of Bengali linguistics.

History of Bengali Language, by Bijaychandra Mazumdar, B.L., Lecturer in Anthropology, Comparative Philology and Indian Vernaculars in the University of Calcutta. *Second Edition*. 1927. Demy 8vo pp. 323. Rs. 7-0.

The book gives a sketch, in broad outline, of the origin of the Bengali Language and the various influences—linguistic, ethnic, social—that shaped and moulded its earlier history.

In reviewing this book in the J.R.A.S. (1923, p. 448) Dr. L. D. Barnett writes:—"Mr. Mazumdar's work on account of its learning, vigorous style, and bold deviation from currently accepted doctrines deserves a fuller notice than can be accorded to it here. Opening with a stout denial of Sir G. Grierson's theory of the origin of Aryan vernaculars he maintains their derivation from the Vedic Language, and explains their variations as due to the influence of Non-Aryan speech, mainly Dravidian, in particular. Bengali, Oriya and Assamese are in his opinion all primarily evolved from one and the same Eastern Magadhi Prakrit and the first two have been influenced in a secondary degree by Dravidian Speech. To us the most attractive Chapters are II—IV on the names Vanga and Bangla, the geography of ancient Bangla, with the connected regions Gauda, Radha, and Vanga..... VI on Bengali phonology and VIII—IX, a fine study of accent in Sanskrit and Bengali and of the Bengali metrical system, which is of especial value as the author himself has won high distinction as a poet in his native language. On the whole it may be said that the book is most stimulating and suggestive, and that it presents a remarkable mass of interesting facts relating to modern Bengali."

History of Bengali Language and Literature (in English), by Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen, B.A., D.Litt. Demy 8vo pp. 1067. 1911. *Slightly worm-eaten*. Reduced price. Rs. 11-8.

A comprehensive view of the development of the Bengali Language and Literature from the earliest times down to 1850. This book has very little affinity with the author's epoch-making Bengali work on the same subject, the arrangement adopted in the present work being altogether new and the latest facts, not anticipated in the Bengali treatise, having been incorporated in it. It has been accepted by orientalisks everywhere as the most complete and authoritative work on the subject. The book is illustrated by many pictures including five coloured ones.

Sylvain Lévi (Paris): "I cannot give you praises enough—your work is a *Chintamani*—a *Ratnakara*. No book about India would I compare with yours.....Never did I find such a realistic sense of literature.....Pandit and Peasant, Yogi and Raja mix together in a Shakespearean way on the stage you have built up."

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Jules Bloch (Paris): "Your book I find an admirable one and which is the only one of its kind in the whole of India."

The Times Literary Supplement, London, June 20, 1912: "In his narration, as becomes one who is the soul of scholarly candour, he tells those who can read him with sympathy and imagination more about the Hindu mind and its attitude towards life than we can gather from 50 volumes of impressions of travel by Europeans. Loti's picturesque account of the rites practised in Travancore temples, and even M. Chevrillon's synthesis of much browsing in Hindu Scriptures, seem faint records by the side of this unassuming tale of Hindu literature. Mr. Sen may well be proud of the lasting monument he has erected to the literature of his native Bengal."

The Spectator, June 12, 1912: "A book of extraordinary interest to those who would make an impartial study of the Bengali mentality and character—a work which reflects the utmost credit on the candour, industry and learning of its author. In its kind his book is a masterpiece—modest, learned, thorough and sympathetic. Perhaps no other man living has the learning and happy industry for the task he has successfully accomplished."

From a long review by *H. Kern* in the *Bijdragen of the Royal Institute for Taal* (translated by Dr. Kern himself): "Fruit of investigation carried through many years.....highly interesting book.....the reviewer has all to admire in the pages of the work, nothing to criticise, for his whole knowledge is derived from it."

The Empire, August 31, 1918: "As a book of reference Mr. Sen's work will be found invaluable and he is to be congratulated on the result of his labours. It may well be said that he has proved what an English enthusiast once said that 'Bengali unites the mellifluousness of Italian with the power possessed by German for rendering complex ideas.'"

Western Influence in Bengali Literature,, by Priyaranjan Sen, M.A. Demy 8vo pp. 417. Rs. 5-0.

Contents:—Bengali Literature before Western Influence—Historical Background—Channels of the New Influence—Bengali's Favourite Authors—Influence in Verse Forms—Influence on Bengali Drama—Influence in Prose Forms—Influence on the Matter and Spirit of Literature—Conclusion.

"The author has chosen for his thesis a subject which for a long time has been waiting for adequate exploration by scholars. His work throws much light on the early stages of development of our literature and presents in a lucid manner a connected account of the formative influences that have helped in its self-expression...I hope that the author will follow up his present work and deal with his subject in fuller detail. He is eminently fitted for this task because of his erudition and his gift of clear, and systematic exposition."—*Rabindranath Tagore, in the Calcutta Review, Jan., 1933.*

"The book is a very valuable contribution to our knowledge of the history of Bengali Literature and a mine of precious information. When going through it I have found so many interesting quotations and discussions that I am very glad I am in possession of the work. It will be of great use to me when I shall publish a new edition of my History of Indian Literature (in German)."—*Dr. H. V. Glaser, Professor of Indology, Koenigsberg University, Germany.*

"The work is, in my opinion, remarkably interesting and instructive."
—*L. D. Barnett, School of Oriental Studies, London.*



" Even to those who have no expert knowledge of the subject the work is of the greatest interest and reflects much credit on the research and critical acumen of the author. His moderation of expression and sanity of judgment deserve special recognition and the book is well worthy of the honour of being included in the ever lengthening list of important studies issued by the University of Calcutta."—*Prof. A. Berriedale Keith*, University of Edinburgh.

" Mr. Sen's book is not exactly in my line, but I have been very pleased by going through it. The author has dealt with the problem in a critical manner and has followed a right historical method throughout. The book is a very interesting and instructive one and there is not the least doubt that it will rank very high among the few existing works on the critical study of Bengali literature."—*Prof. R. C. Mazumdar, M.A., Ph.D.*, Professor and Head of the Dept. of History, Dacca University.

" Mr. Sen has sought to carry out this study in respect of one particular Indian province and its literature. As he himself points out, this study is not only of general interest for the students of Modern Bengali life, but also has a special interest for those who study the cultural exchange between one nation and another. There is no doubt that Mr. Sen is eminently fitted for the task. With a first-hand knowledge of English as well as Bengali language and literature, he is able to compare Bengali literature as it is now with what it was before the advent of the English and to estimate how far any changes noticeable can be attributed to this influence.....Mr. Sen has succeeded in producing an eminently readable book, comprehensive rather than elaborate. With the general nature of his findings it is impossible to disagree, and the more so as he refrains, and perhaps from the nature of the case must refrain, from any definite judgments about the respective influences of various factors.....Mr. Sen has spared no pains and succeeded in producing a book which is both interesting and instructive."—*The Hindu*, Jan. 9, 1933.

" The best thing about Mr. Priyaranjan Sen's study is that with robust common sense he recognizes that Western influence has done immense good and exceeding little harm, and that Bengal can without fear continue to accept with both hands whatever other lands have to offer. A literature and a mind as vigorous as those of this people can make whatever it takes into its own. It would be easy, as always, to suggest a little more fullness here.....The poets and novelists of our own time are not altogether neglected.....Mr. Sen's work is pioneer work and has been well done."—*The Times Literary Supplement*, March 29, 1934.

Bengali Ramayanas, by Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen,
B.A., D.Litt. Demy 8vo pp. 335. Rs. 7-8.

In this book the author advances certain theories regarding the basic materials upon which the Epic of Valmiki was built and the ideals presented therein as also the sources of the Bengali Ramayanas and the principles contained in them.

The Times Literary Supplement, April 7, 1931.—" The Indian Epics deserve closer study than they have hitherto received at the hands of the average Englishmen of culture. Apart from the interest of the main themes, the wealth of imagery and the beauty of many of the episodes, they are store-houses of information upon the ancient life of India and a key to the origin of customs which still live. Moreover they show many curious affinities to Greek literature which suggest the existence of legends common to both countries.....

The main theme of these lectures is the transformation of the old majestic Sanskrit epic as it came from the hands of Valmiki to the more



familiar and homely style of the modern Bengali versions. The *Ramayana*, we are told, is a protest against Buddhist monasticism, the glorification of the domestic home. The Bengali versions, by reducing the grandeur of the heroic characters, to the level of ordinary mortals, bring the epic within the reach of the humblest peasant; they have their own virtues, just as the simple narrative of the Gospels has its own charm, though it be different in kind from that of Isaiah's majestic cadences."

From a review in the *Journal of Royal Asiatic Society* by Sir George Grierson: "This is the most valuable contribution to the literature on the *Ramayana* which has appeared since Professor Jacobi's work on the *Ramayana* was published in 1893. The latter was confined to Valmiki's famous epic, and the present volume, from the pen of the veteran author of the *History of Bengali Language and Literature*, carries the inquiry on to a further stage and throws light both on the origins of the story and on its later developments."

The Vaishnava Literature of Mediæval Bengal, by Rai Babadur Dineschandra Sen, B.A., D.Litt. Demy 12mo pp. 312. 1917. Re. 1-6.

The book contains a connected history of the influence of Vaishnava Literature of the Mediæval Age on the development of Bengali Language, with concluding chapters on the relation between the Buddhistic and Vaishnava creeds and similarity between Vaishnavism and Christianity. It clearly shows how religion once played a great part in the building up of our national literature.

William Rothenstein: "I was delighted with your book. I cannot tell you how touched I am to be reminded of that side of your beloved country which appeals to me most—a side of which I was able to perceive something during my own too short visit to India. In the faces of the best of your countrymen I was able to see that spirit of which you write so charmingly in your book.....So once more I send you my thanks for the magic carpet you sent me, upon which my soul can return to your dear land. May the songs of which you write remain to fill this land with their fragrance; you will have use of them, in the years before you, as we have need of all that is best in the songs of our own seers in the dark waters through which we are steering."

From a long review in the *Times Literary Supplement*, 26th April, 1918:—"It is an authentic record of the religious emotion and thought of that wonderful land of Bengal which few of its Western rulers, we suspect, have rightly comprehended, not from lack of friendly sympathy but simply from want of precisely what Mr. Sen better than any one living, better than Sir Rabindranath Tagore himself, can supply."

J. L. Anderson, Esq., Professor, Cambridge University: "I have read more than half of it. I propose to send with it, if circumstances leave me the courage to write it, a short Preface (which I hope you will read with pleasure even if you do not think it worth publication) explaining why, in the judgment of a very old student of all your works, your book should be read not only in Calcutta, but in London, and Paris, and Oxford and Cambridge. I have read it and am reading it with great delight and profit and very real sympathy."



THE KING AT MATHURA



- * **Vaishnava Padabali**, by Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen, B.A., D.Litt., and Rai Bahadur Khagendranath Mitra, M.A. Royal 8vo pp. 170. Rs. 2-4.

- * **Jataka Manjari**, by Rai Saheb Isan Ch. Ghosh, M.A. Royal 8vo pp. 340. Rs. 2-8.

Chaitanya and His Age (*Ramtanu Lahiri Research Fellowship Lectures for 1919 and 1921*), by Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen, B.A., D.Litt., with a Foreword by Prof. Sylvain Lévi. Demy 8vo pp. 453. 1922. Rs. 6.

The book gives a complete and consistent history of Chaitanya, his religious views, and of the sects that follows his religion, with an account of the condition of Bengal before the advent of the great subject of the memoirs. Everything dealt with in the book is based on old authority.

Chaitanya and His Companions, by Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen, B.A., D.Litt. Demy 8vo pp. 341. Rs. 2-0.

The book presents short life-sketches of Sri Chaitanya and his Bhaktas with a general history of the Vaishnava doctrine and a comparative study of mysticism (occidental and oriental).

Vanga-Sahitya-Parichaya or Typical Selections from Old Bengali Literature, Edited by Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen, B.A., D.Litt. In two parts. Royal 8vo pp. 2087. 1914. Rs. 16-12.

These volumes contain specimen writings of known or unknown Bengali authors from the ancient times down to the middle of the eighteenth century, thus showing the development of the Bengali style and Bengali language. The meanings of old and difficult words and phrases have been fully given on each page in foot-notes. Several beautiful coloured pictures illustrate the Volumes.

Sir George Grierson: "Invaluable work.....That I have yet read through its 1900 pages I do not pretend, but what I have read has filled me with admiration for the industry and learning displayed. It is a worthy sequel to your monumental History of Bengali Literature, and of it we may safely say, 'finis coronat opus.' How I wish that a similar work could be compiled for other Indian languages, specially for Hindi."



Folk Literature of Bengal, by Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen, B.A., D.Litt. Demy 8vo pp. 404. Rs. 4-4.

In this book the author traces the sources of Folktales and through the mirror of some of these tales shows the ancient customs and thoughts of the people of Bengal—the materials of hidden historical knowledge which may go a great way towards the reconstruction of a history of this province.

Eastern Bengal Ballads—Mymensingh, Vol. I, Part I, by Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen, B.A., D.Litt. Royal 8vo. In two parts, complete in 900 pages. 1926. Rs. 7-8.

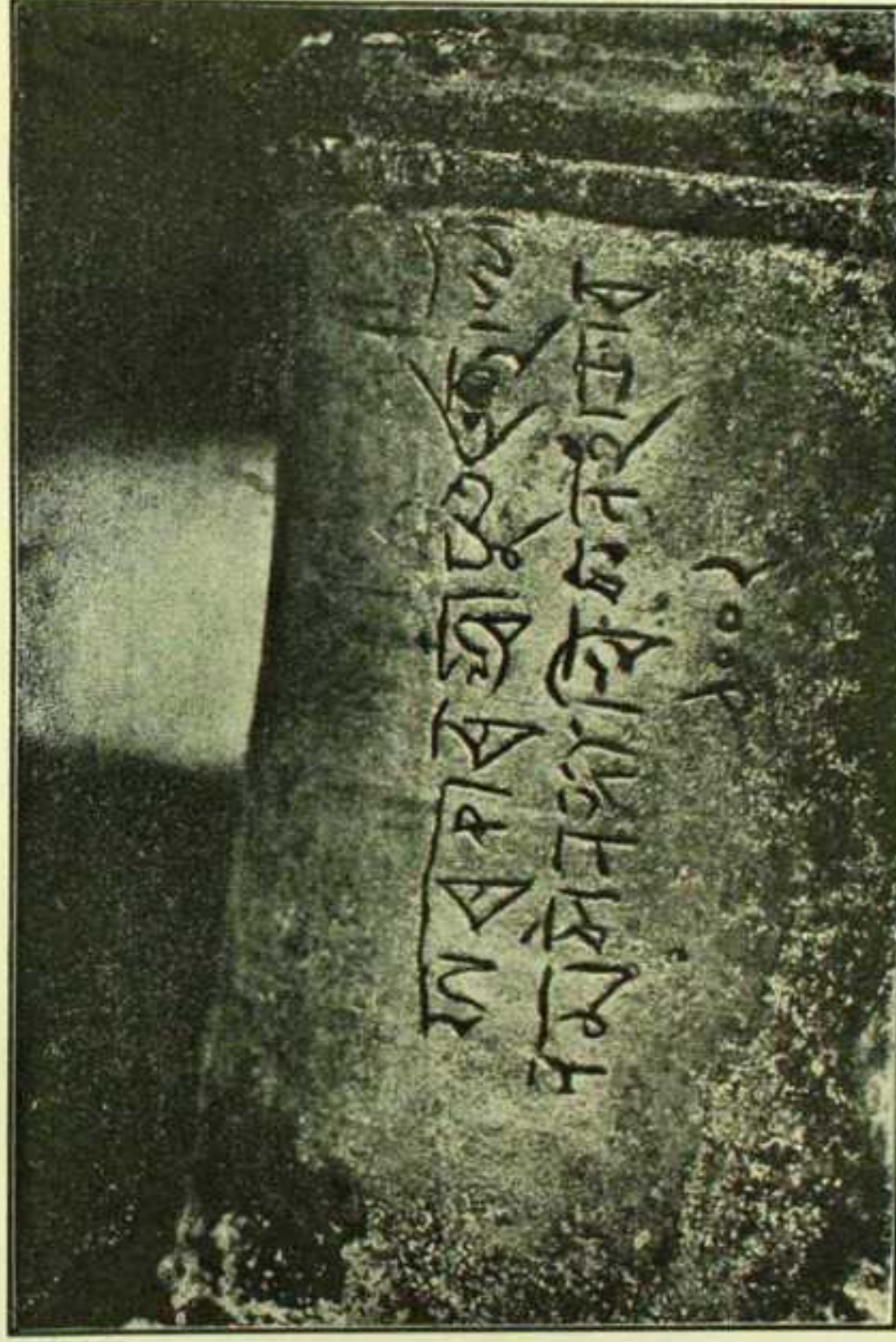
This volume contains an English rendering of the original Bengali ballads with an introduction by the compiler in Part I and the Bengali text in Part II. There are eleven pen-and-ink sketches attached to the work and a literary map indicating the position of the villages connected with the incidents of the ballads has been appended to Part I. The excellence of these ballads which reveal altogether a new find of supreme interest in the field of old Bengali literature has been attested to by European critics and Lord Ronaldshay says in the Foreword written by him that "these ballads should prove a mine of wealth alike to the philologist and the historian and last, but not least, to the administrator who seeks to penetrate the inner thought and feeling of the people."

Do. Vol. II, Part I (*Edited with Introduction and Notes*), by Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen, B.A., D.Litt. (with 21 illustrations). Royal 8vo pp. 546. 1926. Rs. 7-8.

Do. Vol. III, Part I (*Edited with Introduction and Notes*), by Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen, B.A., D.Litt. (with one tri-colour and 23 one-colour illustrations). Royal 8vo pp. 510. 1928. Rs. 6.

Do. Vol. IV, Part I, by Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen, B.A., D.Litt. Royal 8vo pp. 446 + xii. 1932. Rs. 6.

Eastern Bengal Ballads (Maymansingha Gitika), Vol. I, Part II. Royal 8vo pp. 376. 1923. Rs. 5-0.



A Cannon of Ishā Khan with inscription.



Purva-Banga Gitika, Vol. II, Part II (*Edited with Introduction and Notes*), by Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen, B.A., D.Litt. (with 21 illustrations). Royal 8vo pp. 585. 1926. Rs. 5.

Purva-Banga Gitika, Vol. III, Part II (*Edited with Introduction and Notes*), by Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen, B.A., D.Litt. (with one tri-colour and 23 one-colour illustrations). Royal 8vo pp. 577. 1930. Rs. 5-0.

Purva-Banga Gitika, Vol. IV, Part II (*Edited with Introduction and Notes*), by Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen, B.A., D.Litt. Royal 8vo pp. 548. 1932. Rs. 5-0.

Satya Pirer Katha, edited by Nagendranath Gupta. Demy 8vo pp. 73. 1930. As. 8.

Kavikankan Chandi, Part I, Edited by Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen, Charuchandra Banerjee and Hrishikesh Basu. Royal 8vo pp. 350. 1924. Rs. 6.

In the preface of the book there is an interesting account of the original manuscripts of the Chandikavya preserved in the temple of Singhabahini attached to the house of the poet at Damunya. The present edition which is based on a copy of the original manuscripts brings the poem up to the story of Kalaketu.

Kavikankan Chandi, Part II, Edited by Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen, Charuchandra Banerjee and Hrishikesh Basu. Royal 8vo pp. 685. 1926. Rs. 6.

Chandimangala-bodhini or Notes on Kavikankan-Chandi, Part I, by Charuchandra Banerjee. Royal 8vo pp. 672. 1925. Rs. 6.

Do. Part II, by the same author. Royal 8vo pp. 425. Rs. 4-8.

Kavikankan-Chandi is one of the most important books of the Middle Bengali Literature for many reasons: it may be considered to be an historical document about the social, religious,



political, economical, commercial and ethnological conditions of the 16th century Bengal. In the two volumes of the *Bodhini* or the *Commentary*, Mr. Charuchandra Banerjee, who is also one of the joint-editors of the text of *Kavikankan-Chandi*, has given a very elaborate commentary on the text, with philological notes, and has traced the history of the principal gods and goddesses of the Hindu pantheon from the very earliest times up to the present times, the social history of the times, the political and other conditions of the then Bengal as may be gleaned from the book. For these reasons these two volumes have become an indispensable guide in the field of Old and Middle Bengali researches and in editing any other book of those periods.

Govindadas's Karcha (*Edited with elaborate Introduction and Notes*), by Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen, B.A., D.Litt. Royal 8vo pp. 103. 1926. Re. 1-8.

Gopichandra, Part I. Edited by Bisweswar Bhattacharyya, B.A., Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen, B.A., D.Litt., and Basantaranjan Ray, Vidvatballabh. Royal 8vo pp. 311. 1922. Rs. 4-8.

Do. Part II. Royal 8vo pp. 434. 1924. Rs. 6.

It is a recension of the story of Raja Gopichandra, one of the greatest pre-Moslem legends of Bengal, as taken down from oral recitation in Northern Bengal. The text has been supplemented by different other recensions from Bengal, as printed by other scholars.

Sahajiya Sahitya, by Manindramohan Basu, M.A. Demy 8vo pp. 206. 1933. Rs. 2.

শাহজিহা সাহিত্য পৰ এৰা বৈষ্ণৱ সাহিত্য সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ তিনিখানা আধিগ্ৰন্থৰ বিৱৰণ সহ সম্বলিত। সৰ্ব্বত্ৰই প্ৰয়োজনীয় টীকা সন্নিৱিষ্ট হৈছে। বৈষ্ণৱ সাহিত্য খণ্ড সম্বন্ধে প্ৰকৃত জ্ঞান লাভ কৰিবৰ পক্ষে এই গ্ৰন্থ অতীব দুলভান, ইহাতে সন্দেহ নাই।

Mr. Charu Chandra Banerjee, M.A., Lecturer, Dacca University, writes :—

"I have read the book with great profit and pleasure. The author has very lucidly explained the tenets of the Sahajiya Cult, about which laymen have a very vague and erroneous idea. The publication is a very valuable addition to the religious literature of Bengal, and it bespeaks of the author's valuable research work and industry."



Dina Chandidaser Padabali, Part I (in Bengali), by Manindramohan Bose, M.A. D/C 8vo pp. 386. 1935. Rs. 5.

1. *Rai Bahadur Dr. Dinesh Chandra Sen, D.Litt.—*

“মণীন্দ্রবাবুর এই গবেষণা-মূলক পুস্তকখানি আমাদের যথোচিত সম্ভাষণ করিয়া গ্রহণ করা উচিত।”

2. *Professor Churu Chandra Banerjee, M.A., of the Dacca University—*

“The learned author has very ably and convincingly discussed the Chandidas-question, and I think he has been successful in establishing the identity of the authors of Sri Krishna-Kirtana and the Padāvalis.”

3. *Dr. Nalini Kanta Bhattachali, M.A., Ph.D., Curator, Dacca Museum—*

“To Manindra Babu belongs the unique honour and distinction of having separated Dina Chandidas from the Elder Chandidas and also from the confused mass of Padāvalis that usually go under the alluring name of the great poet. His edition of the lyrics of Dina Chandidas is a monument of patient industry.”

4. *Babu Basanta Ranjan Roy, Lecturer, Calcutta University (Retired), and Editor, Sri Krishna-Kirtana—*

“তুমি বড় একা অপর চণ্ডীদাসের অস্তিত্ব অতি অশ্রদ্ধাশূন্যে এবং দৃষ্টিভ্রমের সহিত প্রমাণিত করিয়াছ। বহু বিবাদের সঞ্চিত অন্ধকারে উজ্জ্বল আলোক পাত করিতে পারিয়াছ। যে কাল হাতে লইয়াছিলে তাহা সুস্থভাবে সম্পন্ন করিতে সমর্থ হইয়াছ।”

5. *Rai Bahadur Jaladhar Sen, Editor, Bharatavarsha—*

“এতদিন পরে আপনার বীন চণ্ডীদাসের পদাবলীর সুনির্দিষ্ট পাণ্ডিত্যপূর্ণ অশ্রদ্ধাশূন্য ভূমিকা পড়ে আপনার সকল সন্দেহের অবসান হয়েছে, আমি হির নিষ্ঠাশ্রে উপনীত হয়েছি। এ জন্য আপনাকে সর্গদ্বারকরণে অভিবাদন জানাচ্ছি।”

6. *Mr. Girija Sankar Roy Chowdhuri, M.A.—*

“I cannot but point out how wonderfully Mr. Bose has traced the influence of Sri Krishna-Kirtana of Bara Chandidas with reference to Dana and Nauka-Khandas coupled with the part played by Bara Buri in the subsequent Vaishnava literature of Bengal. I heartily congratulate Mr. Bose for his admirable researches and for the cogent arguments he has put forth to substantiate his thesis. No lover of Bengali literature can but be grateful to him for what he has done for us.”

7. *Mr. Nalini Nath Das Gupta, M.A. (Sir Asutosh Mookerjee Gold Medallist)—*

“পরলোকগত শ্রী আশুতোষ সেনের রক্ত জল করিয়া যে বৃক্ষটিকে পরম যত্নে রোপণ করিয়াছিলেন, পুস্তকখানি তাহারই একটি ফলি ও উপায়ের ফল।”

8. *The late Mahamahopadhyaya Hara Prasad Sastri, C.I.E., M.A.—*

“Manindra Babu has done a great service by showing that Dina Chandidas was a different person from the old Chandidas so much admired by the great Reformer Chaitanya, and that Dina belonged to a much later age.”

9. *The late Mr. Satishchandra Roy, Editor, Padakalpataru—*

“মণীন্দ্রবাবু শ্রীকৃষ্ণকীর্তনের প্রণেতা বড় চণ্ডীদাস হইতে বীন চণ্ডীদাসের ব্যতীত উভয়রূপে প্রমাণিত করিয়াছেন” (পদকলপতর ভূমিকা, ১২ পৃঃ)।

10. *The Pradāt, Strāvāṇa, 1432 B.S.—*

"আলোচ্যগ্রন্থে শ্রীমদ্বৈকানথদেব মহাশয় চণ্ডীকান-সমস্তার মীমামসিকল্পে অনেক প্রয়োজনীয় মূল মশলা উপস্থিত করিয়াছেন। এবং সেই সঙ্গে আর পঞ্চাশ পুটাব্যাপ্তি পাণ্ডিত্যপূর্ণ ভূমিকায় এই গ্রন্থে তাঁহার দীর্ঘকালের গবেষণার ফল লিপিবদ্ধ করিয়াছেন। এই হেতু তিনি পণ্ডিত-মণ্ডলীর আন্তরিক বক্তব্যের পাত্র। সকল বিদ্বান্‌ই মদীন্দ্রবাবু বখাখোখা যুক্তিতর্ক সহকারে এমত করিবার চেষ্টা করিয়াছেন, এবং আশ্বাসের মনে হয় যে, নিরপেক্ষ সমালোচক মাত্রই তাঁহার বিদ্যাভিনিয় লক্ষ্যে অধুলা হাব গোষণ করিবেন। এ কথা নিম্নলিখিত বলা যায় যে, তিনি এই গ্রন্থে বৈজ্ঞানিক প্রণালিতে চলিতে চেষ্টা করিয়াছেন, এবং নিপুণতার সহিত সেই পদ্ধতির অনুসরণ করিয়াছেন।"

11. *Anandabazar Patrika, dated 31st July, 1935—*

"এখন আশ্রয় বৃত্তিতে পারিতেছি যে চণ্ডীকান নামে দুইজন কবি রাধাকৃষ্ণের নীলাধিরক পর রচনা করিয়া গিয়াছেন। একজন বড় চণ্ডীকান, তিনি চৈতন্যপূর্ববর্তীকালে আবিস্কৃত হইয়া শ্রীকৃষ্ণকীর্তন রচনা করিয়াছিলেন, অপরজন বীন চণ্ডীকান, ইনি চৈতন্য পরবর্তীকালের কবি। শুদ্ধ বৃন্দাবনলীলা বিষয়ক চণ্ডীকানের নামে প্রচলিত বাবতীর পরবর্তী যে বীন চণ্ডীকান রচনা করিয়াছেন ইহার নিবর্ণন তাঁহার বৃহৎ কাব্যগ্রন্থে বর্তমান রহিয়াছে। মদীন্দ্রবাবু ইহা প্রবর্ণন করিয়া সাহিত্য-সেবী মাত্রেরই বক্তব্যভাজন হইয়াছেন।"

12. *From the Advance, dated 21st July, 1935—*

"The work is a monument of patient labour and careful researches undertaken by consulting volumes of old Bengali Manuscripts preserved in the University of Calcutta, and we are not aware of any published work on the subject which can stand a comparison with this."

Early Bengali Prose, by S. R. Mitra. Demy 8vo pp. 184. 1922. Rs. 3.

The book contains a few typical specimens of old Bengali Prose which was written before the advent of British rule and the establishment of the printing press in Bengal. By the compilation of this volume, the author has established the fact that there existed a considerable amount of Bengali prose writing long before the Serampore Missionaries or the Pandita of the Fort William College or even Raja Rammohan Roy ever dreamt of creating a general prose style.

Bengali Literature in the Nineteenth Century (Premchand Roychand Studentship thesis, 1917), by S. K. De, M.A., D.Lit. Demy 8vo pp. 530. 1919. Rs. 8-6.

It is a historical review of the course of Bengali literature from its decadence after Bharatchandra's death to its rejuvenation under the British influence with a background of social and political history. The materials have been collected from sources hitherto inaccessible to many.

"The more I peruse your intensely interesting and excellently written work on Bengali literature, the more does it fascinate me. You have left no stone unturned to present to the reader an exhaustive history, in fact, I



venture to say, the most complete and valuable work on the subject that has as yet been published."—Prof. J. F. Blumhardt, London.

"It is a work involving much intelligent and diligent research....."
—Prof. A. B. Keith, Edinburgh.

The book has also been highly admired by Professors like J. D. Anderson, Sylvain Lévi, F. E. Pargiter, Jules Bloch, etc., etc.

The Origin of Bengali Script (*Jubilee Research Prize, 1913*)
by Rakhal Das Banerjee, M.A. Demy 8vo pp. 122. 1919.
Rs. 3.

The book gives a history of the development of the Bengali alphabet. It is a valuable contribution to Indian Palaeography.

Glimpses of Bengal Life, by Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen, B.A., D.Litt. Demy 8vo pp. 321. Rs. 4.

The work embodies the lectures delivered by the author in 1915 as Ramtanu Lahiri Research Fellow of the Calcutta University. The work throws light on many points connected with the social, political and religious history of Bengal. The last chapter contains *Stray Notes on Some Bengali Ballads, the Minachetan or the Song of Gorakshanath, On Chandidas, Chaitanya's Desertion of Nadiya, and Humour in Old Bengali Poetry.*

Harilila, edited by Rai Bahadur Dineschandra Sen, B.A., D.Litt., and Basantaranjan Ray, Vidvatvallabh. Demy 8vo pp. 186. 1928. Re. 1-14.

An eighteenth century Bengali poem on a familiar religious legend by Lala Jaynarayan Sen. For the first time edited out of original MSS., with an annotated glossary of obsolete words.

Panini, by Rajanikanta Gupta. Demy 8vo pp. 134, 1928. Re. 1-8.

Reprint of a critical work (in Bengali) on the Sanskrit Grammarian Panini by a distinguished Bengali writer and scholar of the preceding generation. The work was first published in 1875. The author accepts Goldstücker's view as to the date of Panini.

Bani Mandir, by Sasankamohan Sen, B.L. Demy 8vo pp. 832. 1928. Rs. 6.

This is a comprehensive work in Bengali on literary criticism. The author was a lecturer in Bengali at the University



of Calcutta, and he was quite distinguished as a literary critic and professor of literature. The work is the first of its kind in Bengali, and is a very suggestive treatise on comparative literature, embracing in its sweep the ancient Indian literature, Bengali literature, and ancient and modern European literatures, demonstrating the author's wide range of literary culture and his keen and penetrating critical faculty.

* **Matriculation Bengali Selections.** Rs. 2-8.

* **Intermediate Bengali Selections.** Rs. 3-0.

Descriptive Catalogue of Bengali Manuscripts in the Calcutta University Library, Vol. I, Edited by Basantaranjan Ray, Vidvatvallabh, and Basantakumar Chatterjee, M.A. Demy 4to pp. 252. Rs. 3.

Contains short description of 286 of the large collection of Bengali MSS. in the University of Calcutta.

Do. Vol. II. Demy 4to pp. 164. Rs. 3.

Do. Vol. III. Demy 4to pp. 308. Rs. 3.

3. OTHER INDIAN VERNACULARS

Typical Selections from Oriya Literature, edited by Bijaychandra Mazumdar, B.L., Lecturer in Anthropology, Comparative Philology and Indian Vernaculars in the Calcutta University. Vol. I. Royal 8vo pp. 303. Rs. 11-4.

Do. Vol. II. Royal 8vo pp. 220. Rs. 11-4.

Do. Vol. III. Royal 8vo pp. 519. 1925. Rs. 11-4.
Rs. 22-8 for the full set of 3 vols.

The special feature of this work is that in the introductory essays (8 in number) the historical and social background of the



literature of Orissa has been clearly laid out, the hitherto unsettled chronology of the early poets has been definitely settled, the characteristic peculiarities of Oriya literature have been noted, the origin of Oriya Language has been for the first time carefully traced, and the merits of leading writers of various times have been critically considered.

Asamiya Sahityar Chaneki (Typical Selections from the Assamese Literature), compiled by Pandit Hemchandra Goswami, M.R.A.S., F.R.A.S., of Assam Civil Service, and Editor of "Hema-Kosha."

The book consists of three volumes. In it the Assamese literature has been treated in six different periods on Historical and Philological considerations. The first period of **Gitī-yuga** (600 A.D.—800 A.D.) deals with the Cradle songs, the Pastoral songs, the Bihu songs and the ballads of Assam. The second period (800 A.D.—1200 A.D.) deals with the mantras and the aphorisms of Assam. In the third or Pre-Vaishnava period (1200 A.D.—1450 A.D.) the translation of the Puranas and the Ramayana in Assamese was taken in hand for the first time by writers like Hema Saraswati, Madhaba Kandali and Pitambar Dwija to prepare the way for Vaishnavism. In the fourth period or the Vaishnavite period (1450 A.D.—1800 A.D.) in which all the great writers of ancient Assamese literature flourished, the literature was chiefly employed for the propagation of Vaishnavism. The fifth period or the period of expansion begins about 1600 A.D. with the consolidation of the Ahom power in the country and extends up to 1800 A.D. about which time the country came under the British rule. This period was marked by great literary activity. The sixth period commences in 1800 A.D. and continues up to the present time.

Vol. I—Contains selections from the first three periods besides an *Introduction in English dealing with the history of the language and literature*. Royal 8vo pp. 425. 1930. Rs. 8-0.

Vol. II—Contains selections from the fourth and the fifth period.

Part I—*Vaishnava Period*, pp. 420. Royal 8vo 1924. Rs. 6-0.

Part II—*Vaishnava Period*, pp. 421-830. Royal 8vo. Rs. 6-0.



Part III—*Period of Expansion*, pp. 831-1162.
Royal 8vo. Rs. 5-0.

Part IV—*Period of Expansion*, pp. 1163-1479.
Royal 8vo. Rs. 5-0.

Vol. III—*Modern Period*—Contains selections from the last period and a *glossary of archaic words with meanings*.

Part I—pp. 347. Royal 8vo. Rs. 5-0.

Part II—pp. 348-648. Royal 8vo. Rs. 6-0.

Selections from Hindi Literature, compiled by Rai Bahadur Lala Sita Ram, B.A., Sahityaratna, Hindi Sudhakar.

This work is divided into 6 books. Each book has an introduction in English and contains extracts from works of classical Hindi writers on the subject.

Extract from the Foreword to Vol. IV, by Mahamahopadhyay Dr. Gangadhar Jha, M.A., D.Litt., LL.D. :—"The volume contains the section dealing with saints. Even the abstrusest teachings of the Vedanta are presented in a language so simple yet dignified that it appeals straight to the heart. The language of the teachings of Nanak and other Gurus is Hindi, pure and simple. The selections are.....judiciously made and intelligently arranged. The book will be found specially useful in our Universities."

Book I—Bardic Poetry—Contains extracts from the Prithiraj Rasau of Chand Bardai, the Bisaldev Rasau of Nalha, the Birsingh-Charit of Kesav Das, the Sivaraj Bhushana, the Siva Baoni of Bhushan, the Chhatra Prakash of Gore Lal, the Raj Bilas of Man, the Jang Nama of Murlidhar, the Hamir Rasau of Jodh Raj, the Sujan Charit of Sudan, and the Himmat Bahadur Birdavali of Padmakar. This book was for a long time prescribed for the M.A. Examination in Hindi of the Allahabad and Benares Hindu Universities, the Uttama Examination of the Sahitya Sammelan and the Saraswati Examination of the Mahila Vidyapith, and is still prescribed in parts for the M.A. Examination of the Allahabad University. Royal 8vo pp. 351. Rs. 6-0.

Book II—The Krishna Cult—In this book the compiler has given extracts from the writings of the followers of Vallabhacharya including Sur Das and others commonly known as Asht Chhap, Nabhaji Gokul Nath, the oldest prose writer, and Dhruva



Das. These writers have described loves of Krishna and Radha in a religious spirit and have nothing in common with ordinary writers of erotic poetry. No other book has yet been published in Hindi in which the curious reader may find the hymns of each of the Asht Chhap with notices of the authors. Royal 8vo pp. 383. Rs. 6-0.

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Book IV—With a learned Foreword by Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganganath Jha, M.A., D.Litt., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor, University of Allahabad. **The Saints**—The extracts given in this book are from the teachings of nineteen great saints including Swami Ramanand, Kabir, Guru Nanak, Guru Teg Bahadur, Guru Govind Singh, and Mira Bai. Royal 8vo pp. 300. Rs. 6-0.

Book V—**Ars Poetica**—This book deals with the science of poetry and the extracts describe the various emotions and passions which constitute the essence of poetical compositions, to which Hindu writers have added fanciful classifications of women, technically called the Nayika-bhed. Royal 8vo pp. 275. Rs. 3-0.

Book VI, Part I—**Other Poets** (with brief history of the Hindi Language)—In this book extracts are given from the writings of Vidyapati, Malik Mohammad Jaisi, Kesava Das, Rahim, Raskhan, Mubarak, Usman, Senapati, Bihari Lal, Bhupati, and Sabal Singh Chauhan. Royal 8vo pp. 324. Rs. 3-0.

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"It is needless to say that selections made by this Master of Hindi are admirably done. We shall eagerly await the succeeding volumes for which as for these we are confident of an enthusiastic reception."—*The Hindustan Review*, for July, 1923.

Rukmini Haran Nat, by Mahapurush Sankardev in 1532 A.D., edited by Ambicanath Borah, M.A. (in Assamese). D/C 16mo. pp. 67. 1933. As. 8.



* **Matriculation Hindi Selections.** Rs. 2-0.

* **Intermediate Hindi Selections.** Rs. 3-0.

Selections from Classical Gujarati Literature, Vol. I, by
I. J. S. Taraporewala, B.A., Ph.D., Professor of Com-
parative Philology and Lecturer in Gujarati in the
Calcutta University. Royal 8vo pp. 464. 1925.
Rs. 5-0.

Do. Vol. II (16th and 17th Centuries). Royal 8vo pp.
684 + xvi. Rs. 7-8.

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M.A. Persian Course. Demy 8vo pp. 225. Rs. 2-8.

Gowhar-i-Murad, edited by Aga Muhammad Kazim Shirazi. Royal 8vo pp. 120. Rs. 3.

It is a prose selection compiled and edited by Aga Muhammad Kazim Shirazi, being a text-book prescribed for the M.A. Examination of the Calcutta University in Persian. *Gowhar-i-Murad* is a well-known treatise on Islamic Science of Religion and Theology, by Shaikh Razzag bin Ali bin Husain Lahiji, who dedicated this work to Abbas II, a prince of the Safavi dynasty.



Diwan-i-Nasir-i-Khusraw, edited by Aga Muhammad Kazim Shirazi. Royal 8vo pp. 77. Rs. 2.

It is a selection compiled and edited by Aga Muhammad Kazim Shirazi for the M.A. Examination of the Calcutta University. Nasir-i Khusraw was a poet, philosopher, traveller and Isma'ili propagandist. His religious and philosophical views are abundantly illustrated and form the main subject of his verse. His language is plain and simple but archaic and his thoughts are deep and reflective.

Prakrit Dhammapada, by B. M. Barua, M.A. (Cal.), D.Lit. (Lond.), and S. N. Mitra, M.A. Demy 8vo pp. 322. Rs. 5.

A new edition of the Dutreuil de Rhins Kharoshthi MS. of the Dhammapada, of which an edition was published in the *Journal Asiatique* in 1897 by M. S  nart. The joint-editors have reconstructed whole passages from minute fragments not utilised by M. S  nart, and they have brought in the results of their vast and deep Pali studies in establishing the text. The importance of the Dhammapada as a world classic need not be emphasised too much. In the introductory essay, there is an able study of the question of the literary history of this work.

5. TIBETAN

She-rab-dong-bu, by Major W. L. Campbell, C.I.E. Royal 8vo pp. 137. Rs. 6-12.

Tree of Wisdom—a metrical translation in Tibetan of a Sanskrit ethical work entitled *Prajna-danda* written by Nagarjuna. The present publication is an English version of the Tibetan work, the text and the translation being printed on opposite pages.

Matriculation Selections in Classical Tibetan, compiled by E. D. Ross. Royal 8vo pp. 100. Rs. 2-0.

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* **Do., Part IV.** Rs. 2-8.

* **B.A. Bible Selections.** Rs. 2-8.

Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors, edited by Rev. J. C. Scrimgeour, M.A. Crown 8vo pp. 187. Re. 1-4.

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Syllabus of Poetics, by Prof. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D., Ph.D. (*Second Edition, revised and considerably enlarged.*) Demy 8vo pp. 294. 1927. Rs. 3-0.

This book points out the fundamental ideas regarding poetry contained in the works of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, and Aristotle, and expands, explains and applies them to some extent, with a view to helping students to think out the subject for themselves.

Studies in Spenser, by Mohinimohan Bhattacharyya, M.A., B.L. Demy 8vo pp. 98. Re. 1-8.

On the Poetry of Matthew Arnold, Robert Browning and Rabindranath Tagore, by A. C. Aikat, M.A. Royal 8vo pp. 346. Rs. 7-8.

This book embodies a series of lectures on the writings of these three poets, and a comparative review of their works.

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X. MATHEMATICS

† **Matrices and Determinoids, Vol. I** (*Readership Lectures delivered at the Calcutta University*), by C. E. Cullis, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc. Sup. Royal 8vo pp. 442. 1913. *English price 24s. net.*

<i>Contents:—</i> Chap.	I—Introduction of Rectangular Matrices and Determinoids.
„	II—Affects of the Elements and Derived Products of a Matrix or Determinoid.
„	III—Sequences and the Affects of Derived Sequences.
„	IV—Affects of Derived Matrices and Derived Determinoids.
„	V—Expansions of a Determinoid.
„	VI—Properties of a Product formed by a Chain of Matrix Factors.
„	VII—Determinoid of a Product formed by Chain of Matrix Factors.
„	VIII—Matrices of Minor Determinoids.
„	IX—Rank of a Matrix and Connections between the Rows of a Matrix.
„	X—Matrix Equations of the First Degree.
„	XI—Solution of any System of Linear Algebraic Equations.

* Text-book.

† The right of publication of this book is held by the Cambridge University Press (Fetter Lane, London, E. C. 4) on behalf of the Calcutta University and copies of the book may be had of the firm.



Prof. Collis will earn the gratitude of mathematical students for affording them the opportunity of obtaining a right perspective of an important branch of pure mathematics, whose developments so far have appeared in scattered notes and memoirs not always easy of access. Examples are abundant and, while a large number of them are illustrative, there is a good collection of suggestive exercises indicating the directions in which further original work may be done.—*The Journal of Education*.

The chief feature of this book is that it deals with rectangular matrices and determinoids as distinguished from square matrices and determinants, the determinoid of a rectangular matrix being related to it just as a determinant is related to a square matrix. The author endeavours to set forth a complete theory of these two subjects, and uses the first volume to give the most fundamental portions of the theory. Two more volumes are promised, the second to give the more advanced portions of the theory, and the third its applications.

This is new ground and the author has done a splendid piece of work and with the publishers deserves much credit.—*Mathematical Teacher* (Syracuse, U. S. A.).

* **Matrices and Determinoids, Vol. II.** Sup. Royal 8vo pp. 573. 1918. *English price 42s. net.*

Contents:—Chap.	XII—Compound Matrices.
„	XIII—Relations between the Elements and Minor Departments of a Matrix.
„	XIV—Some Properties of Square Matrices.
„	XV—Ranks of Matrix Products and Matrix Factors.
„	XVI—Equigradient Transformations of a Matrix whose Elements are Constants.
„	XVII—Some Matrix Equations of the Second Degree.
„	XVIII—The Extravagances of Matrices and of Spacelets in Homogeneous Space.
„	XIX—The Paratomy and Orthotomy of Two Matrices and of Two Spacelets of Homogeneous Space.

The outstanding feature of the work, which the author properly emphasises, is the detailed discussion of rectangular, as distinguished from square, matrices. For this reason alone the work ought to give a great stimulus to the subject, and we hope that the publication of the whole treatise will not be long delayed. Until it is finished, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to give a proper appreciation of it, especially as the author introduces so many new symbols and technical terms. One thing however is certain; we now have the outlines of a calculus of matrices in which the operations of addition, subtraction, and multiplication are definite.—*Nature*.

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The present volume worthily maintains the traditions of the Cambridge University Press, and is a most valuable addition to the rapidly growing series of volumes for which the Readership at the University of Calcutta is responsible.—*Science Progress*.

- * **Matrices and Determinoids**, Vol. III, Part I. Royal 8vo pp. xx + 682. 1926. *English price* £3 3s. *net*. *Indian price* Rs. 45.

Contents:—Chap. XX—The Irresoluble and Irreducible Factors of Rational Integral Functions.
 .. XXI—Resultants and Eliminants of Rational Integral Functions and Equations.
 .. XXII—Symmetric Functions of the Elements of Similar Sequences.
 .. XXIII—The Potent Divisors of a Rational Integral Functional Matrix.
 .. XXIV—Equipotent Transformations of Rational Integral Functional Matrices.
 .. XXV—Rational Integral Functions of a Square Matrix.
 .. XXVI—Equipment Transformations of a Square Matrix whose Elements are Constants.
 .. XXVII—Commutants.
 .. XXVIII—Commutants of Commutants.
 .. XXIX—Invariant Transformands.
 Appendices.

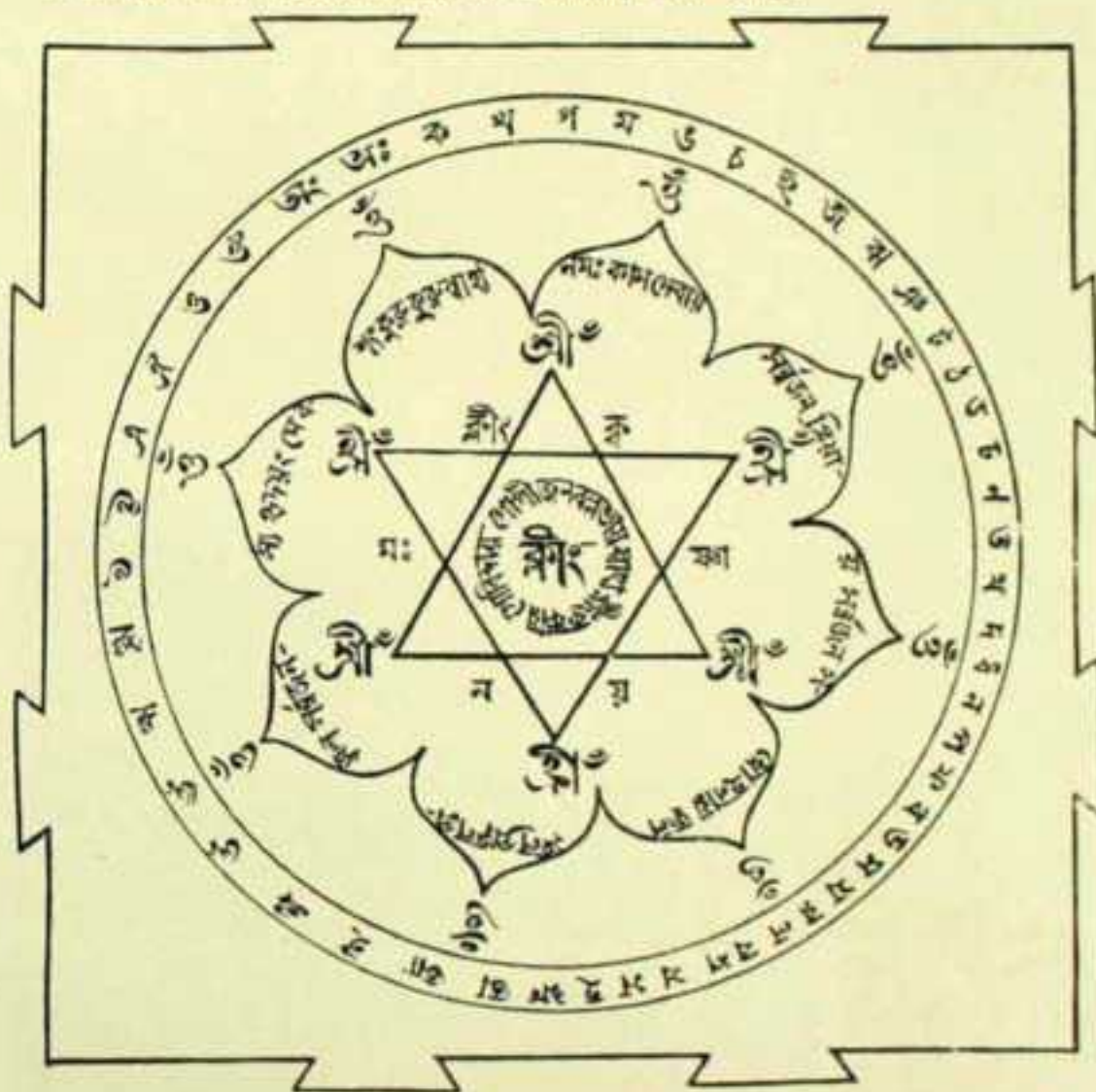
- * **Chapters on Algebra** (being the First Three Chapters of Matrices and Determinoids, Vol. III), by C. E. Cullis, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc. Sup. Royal 8vo pp. 191. 1920. Rs. 11-4.

This volume deals with rational integral functions of several scalar variable as also with functional matrices.

- * **Functions of Two Variables**, by A. R. Forsyth, F.R.S. Sup. Royal 8vo pp. 300. 1914. Rs. 11-4.

The author's purpose is to deal with a selection of principles and generalities that belong to the initial stages of the theory of

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A Yantram

functions of two complex variables. The consideration of relations between independent variables and dependent variables has been made more complete with illustrations in this publication.

Analytical Geometry of Hyper-spaces, Part I (*Premchand Roychand Studentship Thesis, 1914*), by Surendramohan Gangopadhyay, D.Sc. Demy 8vo pp. 93. 1918. Re. 1-14.

Do., Part II. Demy 8vo pp. 121. 1922. Rs. 3-12.

It deals with certain interesting problems in n -dimensional Geometry, the method adopted being one of deduction from first principles. The second part contains certain interesting results in the Geometry of Hyper-spaces, which is now recognised as an indispensable part of the science with extensive applications in mathematical Physics. In the treatment of subject-matter, the easiest possible methods have been adopted, so that the discussions can be followed by an ordinary student of Mathematics without a knowledge of Higher Mathematics.

Theory of Higher Plane Curves, Vol. I, by Surendramohan Gangopadhyay, D.Sc. (*Third Edition, thoroughly revised and enlarged.*) Demy 8vo pp. 396+xxi. 1931. Rs. 6-8.

The work is designed to meet the Syllabus prescribed by the University for the Master's Degree and is intended as an introductory course suitable for students of Higher Geometry. The present volume which is a thoroughly revised and enlarged edition of the earlier includes new materials together with recent researches which will not only be of use to the students for the Master's course but will also encourage independent thinking in students of higher studies engaged in research work.

Theory of Higher Plane Curves, Vol. II, by Surendramohan Gangopadhyay, D.Sc. (*Second Edition, thoroughly revised and enlarged.*) Demy 8vo pp. 408. 1926. Rs. 4-8.

This volume deals with the application of the theory in studying properties of cubic and quartic curves.

This volume is an endeavour to give as complete an account of the properties of cubic and quartic curves as could be compressed within the limits of a single volume of moderate size.



confining the discussion to the prominent characteristics of these curves. The subject has been presented in clear and concise form to students commencing a systematic study of the higher curves, indicating references to original sources as far as practicable. It is very useful to students of higher plane curves.

Parametric Co-efficient (*Griffith Memorial Prize*, 1910), by Prof. Syamadas Mukhopadhyay, M.A., Ph.D. Demy 8vo pp. 31. Rs. 3-0.

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Vector Calculus (*Griffith Memorial Prize, 1917*), by Durgaprasanna Bhattacharyya, M.A. Demy 8vo pp. 91. Rs. 3-0.

An attempt has been successfully made in this book by the author to place the foundation of vector-analysis on a basis independent of any reference to Cartesian co-ordinates and to establish the main theorems of that analysis directly from first principles as also to develop the differential and integral calculus of vectors from a new point of view.

Solutions of Differential Equations (*Premchand Roychand Studentship Thesis, 1896*), by Jnansaran Chakravarti, M.A. Demy 8vo pp. 54. Rs. 3-12.

The subject of the book is an enquiry into the nature of solutions of differential equations, chiefly with reference to their geometrical interpretation, and the investigation of the connection that exists between the complete primitive and singular solution.

Reciprocal Polars of Conic Sections (*Premchand Roychand Studentship Thesis, 1900*), by Krishnaprasad De, M.A. Demy 8vo pp. 66. Rs. 3.

An Introduction to the Theory of Elliptic Functions and Higher Transcendentals, by Ganesh Prasad, M.A., D.Sc., formerly Hardinge Professor of Higher Mathematics, Calcutta University. Royal 8vo pp. 110. 1928. Rs. 3-12.



Theory of Fourier Series, by Ganesh Prasad, M.A., D.Sc.,
 Royal 8vo pp. 152. 1928. Rs. 5-4.

From a letter to the Registrar from Professor Henri Lebesgue of the Paris University, Member of the Institute of France (translated into English):—

PARIS,

The 19th October, 1928.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of 'Six Lectures on recent Researches in the Theory of Fourier Series,' by M. Prof. Ganesh Prasad.

I have pleasure in finding in that work a simple and clear exposition of the actual state of advance of certain of the most important problems concerning trigonometrical series. The documentation is true and complete; it is only once that I have had occasion to find anything in which the erudition of the author appears to be in default: M. Kolomogoroff, pursuing the studies indicated on p. 53, has obtained an example of a function of summable square of which the Fourier Series diverges everywhere.

For justifying the enunciation which he gives, M. Ganesh Prasad utilises the original demonstration of the first author then he gives a historical note, very interesting by the side of the old demonstration. M. Prasad gives always, whenever possible, as simple a proof as the question under consideration would allow. Many of these proofs are due to M. Prasad himself, for example, that which M. Prasad gives on pages 60-61 for a criterion for the summability (C1) which I enunciated at another time.

M. Prasad presents his researches, elegant and interesting, by which he has carried further the classical work of du Bois-Reymond."

From the review by Professor L. Bieberbach of the Berlin University in the Jahresbericht der deutschen Mathematiker-Vereinigung (translated into English): "The work gives a comprehensive account of the results on the convergence and summability of Fourier Series, things about which the author has also earned merit."

Six Lectures on the Mean Value Theorem of the Differential Calculus, by Ganesh Prasad, M.A., D.Sc.
 Royal 8vo pp. 108 + viii. 1931. Rs. 3.

From a letter to the Registrar from Professor E. R. Hedrick of the University of California, Los Angeles, and President of the American Mathematical Society.

October 26, 1931.

DEAR SIR,

I am writing to thank you and to express my appreciation of the book itself and of your kindness in sending it to me. The scholarly work of Professor Prasad is known to mathematicians throughout the world and I feel sure that the present volume will add greatly to his reputation as an eminent mathematician.

From a letter to the Registrar from Professor A. Pringsheim of the University of Munich (translated into English).

MUNICH,

10th December, 1931.

VERY HONOURED MR. MUKHERJEE,

For the sending of the beautiful book of Prof. Prasad on the mean value theorem of the Differential Calculus, which has interested me vividly, I express to you my sincerest thanks.

An Introduction to the Geometry of the Fourfold, by Surendramohan Ganguli, D.Sc. Demy 8vo pp. 445. 1934. Rs. 6-8.

The fascinating manner of exposition by which the notion of a four-dimensional space has been gradually introduced and the various new concepts explained will tempt even a non-mathematical student to know something of this mysterious world. In view of the wide scope of the subject, some representative topics have been selected, sufficient to give a general outline of the growth of knowledge in hypergeometry, and those interested in the subject will find in it much of the materials, collected and summarised so clearly and succinctly, necessary for a thorough grasp of the subject-matter. Attention may be called to the excellent arrangement of materials and the lucid exposition of the various angle-concepts, properties of curves, surfaces and hypersurfaces in a fourfold. In fact, the work is admirably adapted to its purpose and is expected to be very helpful to workers in the field of hypergeometry.

Prof. E. T. Whittaker says :—" Since its arrival, I have been reading it with much appreciation and admiration. The plan is excellent, the exposition clear, and the author well acquainted with the original memoirs in which the subject has been developed. It is in my opinion worthy of high recommendation."

Selected Problems of Differential Geometry (*Calcutta University Readership Lectures*, 1930), by Prof. W. Blaschke. Royal 8vo pp. 42. Re. 1.

Khandakhadyakam, edited by Pandit Babua Misra, Jyotishacharyya. Demy 8vo pp. 217. 1925. Rs. 2.

The book is an astronomical work by the great Scholar Brahmagupta. It contains the commentary called *Vāsanā-Bhāṣya* by Āmarāja. This is the only available work which describes one of the two systems of astronomy as taught by Āryabhaṭa I (born 476 A.D.), generally known as Ārdharātriṅga system and is different from the Audayika System as taught in his *Aryabhaṭīyam*. It was widely read by Arab Scholars and was known by the name of *Alarkand*. Hence it is a very important work on the History of Hindu Astronomy.

The Khandakhadyaka, an astronomical treatise of Brahmagupta, translated into English with an introduction, notes, illustrations and an appendix by Prabodhchandra Sengupta, M.A., late Professor of Mathematics, Bethune



College, Calcutta, sometime Lecturer in Indian Astronomy and Mathematics, Calcutta University. Royal 8vo pp. xxx + 204. 1934. Rs. 3-8.

Prof. David Eugene Smith, Ph.D. of Teachers College, Columbia University, the world-renowned Historian of Mathematics, thus reviews the book in the "Scripta Mathematica" (August, 1934) :—

The name of Brahmagupta has long been known to students of the history of mathematics—to Hindu scholars through numerous Sanskrit manuscripts, to English readers through H. T. Colebrooke's *Algebra with Arithmetic and Mensuration*, from the Sanskrit (1817), and to each through numerous more general treatises on the history of Indian culture. It is strange however—considering the fact that he was primarily an astronomer, living and working in the great astronomical center at Ujjain—that so little has appeared in European translation relating to his contributions to his chosen field of research. It is therefore a subject of congratulation that Professor Sengupta has published an English translation of the first part of Brahmagupta's most important work, and that there is a good prospect that the second part will appear later.

The major topics discussed in the ten chapters are as follows :—I. On the calendar; II. On the mean and true positions of the 'star planets' (Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, and Saturn); III. On the three problems relating to diurnal motion; IV. Lunar eclipses; V. On solar eclipses; VI. On the rising and setting of planets; VII. On the positions of the moon's cusps; VIII. On conjunction of planets; IX. Corrections and new methods; X. On conjunction of stars and planets.

The work closes with three appendices : I. Hindu Luni-solar astronomy, in which the author suggests that 'so far as the lunisolar astronomy is concerned Hindu astronomy is independent of Greek astronomy in respect of astronomical constants,' that Hindu astronomy is generally more accurate than Greek astronomy, and that Hindu astronomers were not 'mere calculators' as the late G. R. Kaye had affirmed; II. Greek and Hindu methods in spherical astronomy; III. Hindu epicyclic theory. In this part of the work Professor Sengupta has given a careful comparison of the Greek and Hindu achievements in the domain of astronomy and has traced the growth of the oriental use of trigonometry as applied to this science. There is a satisfactory index, for which scholars will be grateful. As to the details of formulae and the accuracy of the computations, any critical discussion is possible only after a careful reading by an astronomer. Suffice it to say at this time that the work represents a high degree of scholarship and that the thanks of both oriental and occidental readers are due to the author, to Calcutta University, and to those who have control of the Research Fund in Indian Mathematics and Astronomy created by the late Maharaja Sir Manindrachandra Nandi, K.C.I.E. of Cossimbazar. It is hoped that Part II of the *Khandakhadyaka* will appear in due time, being a matter of great importance to scholars.

The Science of the Sulba (A study in early Hindu Geometry), by Bibhutibhushan Datta, D.Sc. Demy 8vo pp. 262. 1932. Rs. 3.

Ancient Romic Chronology, by H. Bruce Hannah, Bar.-at-Law. Royal 8vo pp. 60. 1920. Re. 1-8.

The book deals with the method of embodying some original researches of Mr. H. B. Hannah in the domain of Chronology and Computation of time in Ancient Egypt, as well as other connected matters, the process being shewn through various internal evidences.

XI. SCIENCE

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History of Indian Medicine (*Griffith Prize Essay for 1911*),
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Vol. I. Demy 8vo pp. 403. Rs. 6.

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Food (*Adharchandra Mookerjee Lectures for 1929*), by Rai Bahadur Chunilal Basu, C.I.E., I.S.O., M.B., F.C.S. Demy 8vo pp. 122. 1930. Re. 1-8.

First Studies in the Health and Growth of the Bengali Students, by Anathnath Chatterjee, M.B.B.S. Royal 8vo pp. 60. As. 4.

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The materials gathered for the preparation of the lectures are mainly from a first-hand study of the people of South India in general and of Malabar, Cochin and Travancore in particular. The lectures have been properly illustrated by photographs taken from different parts of South India.

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First Outlines of a Systematic Anthropology of Asia, by V. Giuffrida-Ruggeri (translated from Italian by Haran-chandra Chakladar, M.A.). Royal 8vo pp. 110. Re. 1-8.



Anthropological Paper on The Bhumijas of Seraikella



A Bhumij domicile of Seraikella showing part of the compound wall and huts.

It gives an account of the anthropometric characteristics in respect of stature, cephalic index, and nasal index of living subjects with additional information on the subject obtained by the author from different sources.

Hos of Seraikella, Part I (Anthropological Papers, New Series, No. 1), by Anathnath Chatterjee, M.B.B.S., and Tarakchandra Das, M.A. Royal 8vo pp. 94. (Profusely illustrated.) 1927. Rs. 2.

This is the first of a series of papers started by the Anthropological Department of the University of Calcutta. The first part deals with the special characteristics of the life of the Hos of Seraikella, a state in the district of Singhbhum. The book is of special interest to all students of Anthropology.

The Bhumijas of Seraikella and the Wild Kharias of Dhalbhum (Anthropological Papers, New Series, Nos. 2 and 3), by Tarakchandra Das, M.A. Royal 8vo pp. 65 and 40. 1931. Rs. 2-8.

The Bhumijas form an important branch of the pre-Dravidian peoples of Chota Nagpur. They are distributed over a wide range of territory including Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam though the main section inhabits the districts of Manbhum. The major part of the tribe has adopted Hindu manners and customs and has secured a place in the Hindu social system. But a few still persist in the observance of the older animistic faith together with their ancient manners and customs which also are undergoing modifications. The present monograph deals with a part of the latter section of the tribe inhabiting a small native state in the district of Singhbhum. It describes the social organisation, kinship system, religious beliefs and ideas and also the life-history of an individual. The monograph is well illustrated with several plates.

The Wild Kharias form an interesting tribe inhabiting the hills and jungles of Chota Nagpur and the hinterland of Orissa. Excepting one or two stray references in books of travel nothing is known to have appeared in print about this decadent tribe which still clings to the food-gathering stage of culture. The paper deals with the manners and customs, material culture and the religious beliefs and practices of the tribe. It is profusely illustrated. The ethnic types illustrated here are accompanied by records of anthropometric measurements—a novel feature in Indian ethno-photography.

The Aborigines of the Highlands of Central India, by B. C. Mazumdar, B.L. Demy 8vo pp. 90. 1927. Re. 1-8.



In this monograph, the author has furnished a comprehensive view of all the tribes of Central India, and has suggested some new propositions regarding the origin of the racial characteristics of the *Sabara-Kol* people.

It has been shown for the first time in this book how a large number of aboriginal tribes of the highlands of Central India are inter-related and bear genetic affinity to one another and how their social and religious institutions tend strongly to prove that the area aforesaid has been the land of their racial characterisation.

Prof. A. C. Haddon, F.R.S., of Cambridge writes to the author :

Many thanks for your valuable and interesting little book on the Sabara-Kol people. I hope to make use of it in the future, but for the present I am engaged with New Guinea.

This distinguished anthropologist also writes to the Registrar, Calcutta University :.....This little book strikes me as being a careful attempt to clear up some of the problems of that complicated region (the highlands of Central India), and as such, is useful.....The University has done well to publish the book.

Sir Edward A. Gait says in his letter to the Registrar, Calcutta University :.....I may say at once that I quite agree with his (author's) main point, viz., that the Kols, or Munda-speaking peoples, have been in occupation of the highlands of Central India for many centuries.

This noted scholar speaks of the author in his letter to him : It is wonderful how you manage to write on so many subjects without being able to use your eyes. Very few have been able to overcome a handicap like this so successfully as you have.

L. E. B. Cobden-Ramsay, Esq., C.I.E., writes to the Registrar, Calcutta University :

I have read with very great interest Mr. B. C. Mazumdar's monogram on the Aborigines of the Highlands of Central India.

I consider the thesis put forward of the origin of the racial characteristics of the Sabara-Kol race as most able and interesting. The author has given convincing evidence that this race is not to be confounded with the Dravidian races; the point is one of great importance not only to students at the University but to advanced scholars of Ethnology and they owe a great debt to Mr. Mazumdar for his study and research.

The original habitat of the Sabara-Kol race has been proved with great skill and knowledge.

If I may be permitted to add a personal note I would say that in 1905 I spent six months in the Feudatory States then included in the Chota Nagpore Division and devoted considerable time to compiling notes on the various aboriginal races I came in contact with more especially notes on the Kharwars of Surguja. I am therefore in a position to corroborate Mr. Mazumdar's remarks on the Kharwars and in my opinion he has very clearly established the original habitat and inter-relationship of the Sabara-Kol race and what is more important that the race is not a Dravidian race.

A History of American Anthropology, by Panchanan Mitra, M.A., Ph.D. Demy 8vo pp. 239. 1934. Rs. 2-8.

This book was originally presented and approved as a thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Yale University in Ethnic Psychology during the session 1929-30.

Culture and Kultur Race Origins or the Past Unveiled,
by H. Bruce Hannah, Bar.-at-Law. Demy 8vo pp. 158.
1919. Rs. 3-12.

Besides other cognate matters, the book generally deals with race-origins, race-developments, and race-movements, and differentiates, not only between Barbarous Races and Culture-Races, but also between Barbarous Races that were or are civilised and those that were or are uncivilised.

5. AGRICULTURE

Ancient System of Irrigation in Bengal, by Sir William Willcocks. Demy 8vo pp. 134. 1930. Re. 1-8.

Ancient System of Irrigation in Bengal, by Sir William Willcocks.—The Calcutta University issue under the above title a series of four lectures by Sir William Willcocks. Irrigation is undoubtedly the oldest applied science in the world and the author, a well-known authority on the subject, has spent a lifetime on irrigation works. We may therefore be sure that when Sir William has something to say on the subject, that something will be worth listening to. In sketching the past history of overflow irrigation in Bengal, which was evolved some 3,000 years ago, the Author stresses the "team work" required of everyone.

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—*Review of Indian Engineering*, January, 1931.

Problems of Rural India, by N. Ganguly, B.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.), formerly Prof. of Agriculture, Calcutta University, Member of the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture. Royal 8vo pp. 166. Rs. 2-4.

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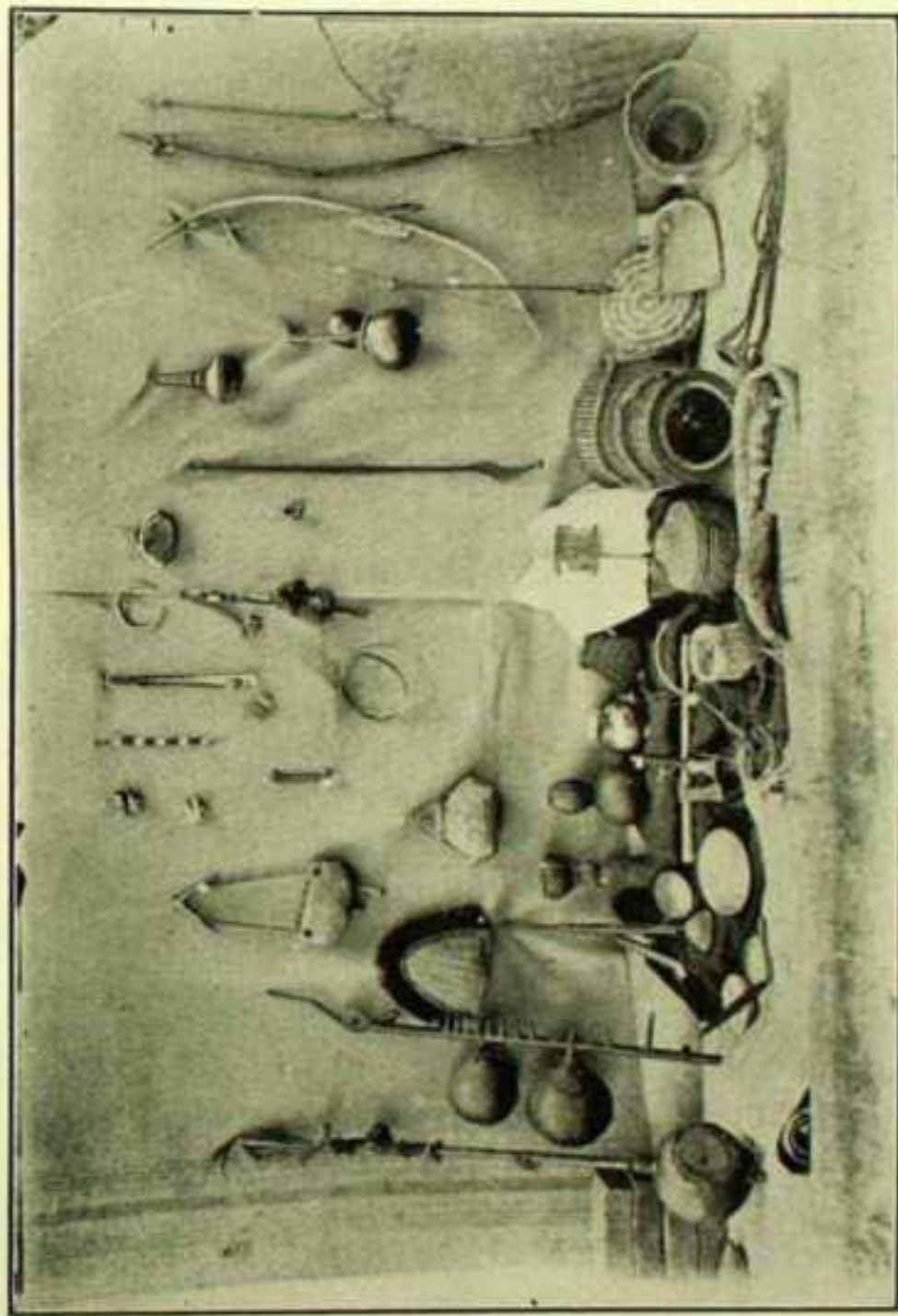
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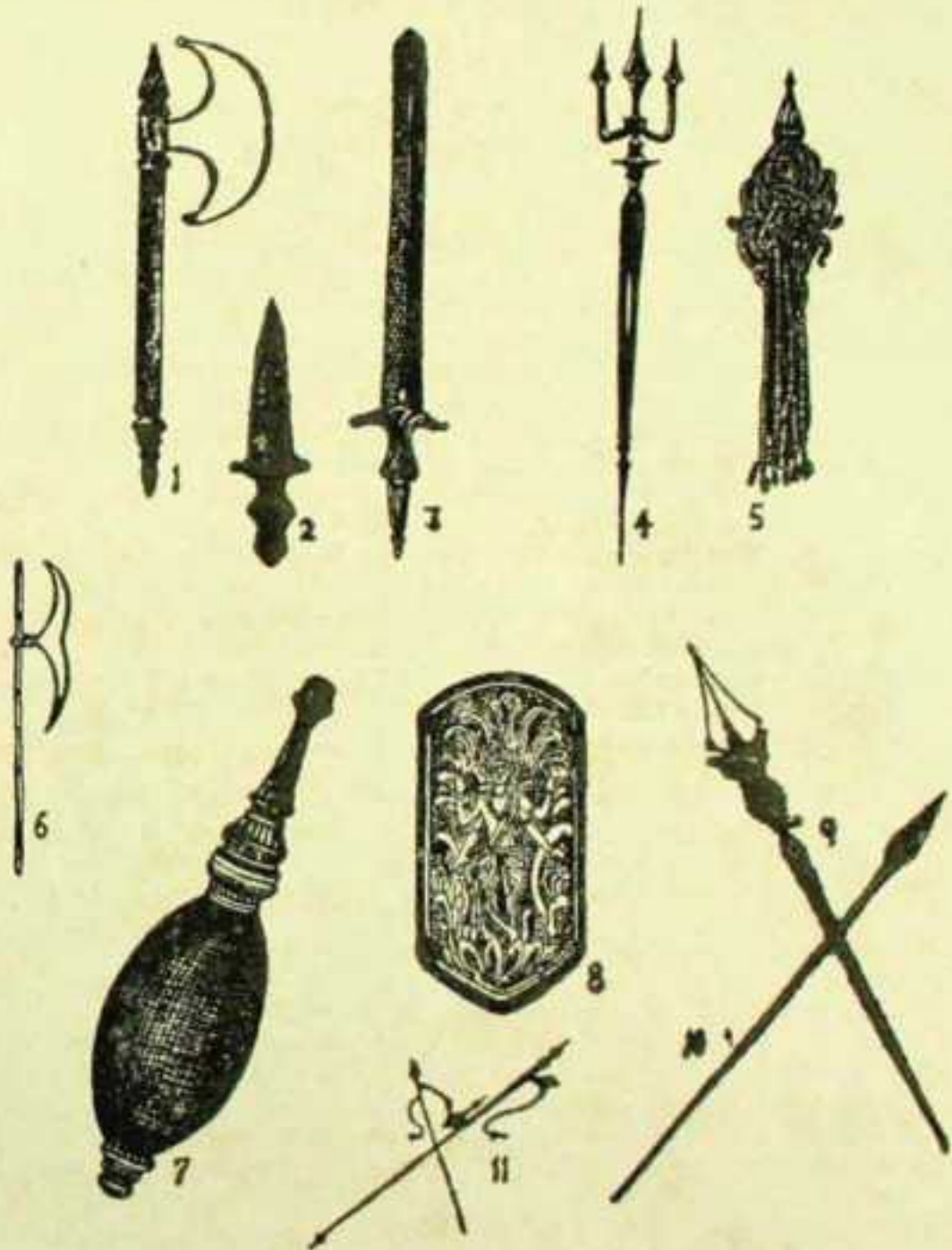
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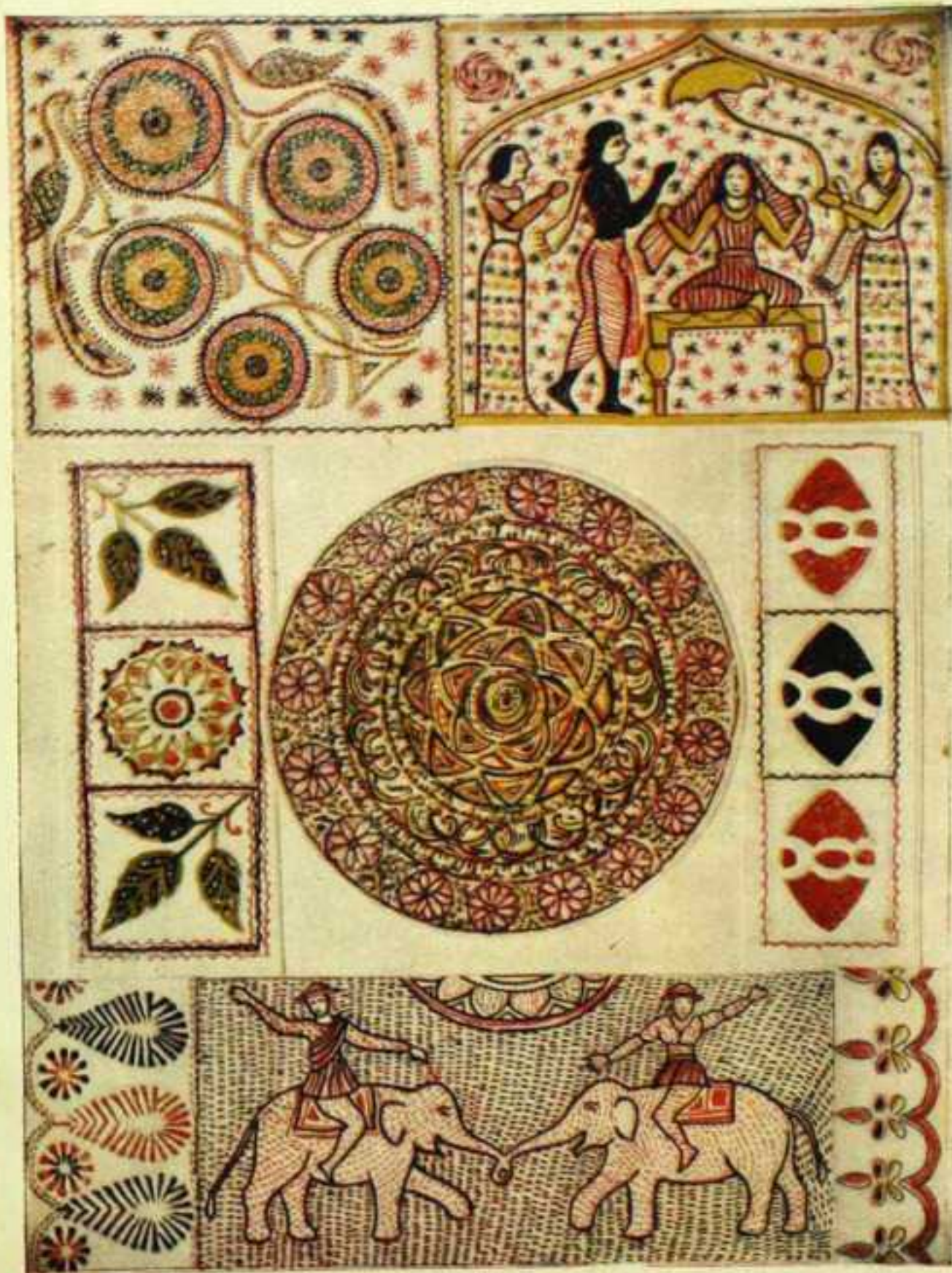
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